

No Effort to Prevent Death

U.K. to End Forced Feedings For Hunger Strikes in Jail

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, July 18 (UPI)—Prisoners who go on hunger strike in British jails will no longer be fed by force. After due warning, they will be allowed to die.

The new policy was announced in the House of Commons yesterday by Roy Jenkins, the home secretary. The decision by the Labor government was welcomed by spokesmen for the Conservative and Liberal parties. Recently, Irish prisoners convicted of terrorism have sought unsuccessfully, to impose conditions about their captivity by fasting.

London Blast Stirs Death Penalty Calls

LONDON, July 18 (UPI)—The bomb blast in the Tower of London provoked parliamentary calls today for the return of the death penalty.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins rejected these appeals when the House of Commons met this afternoon.

"I sympathize with their strong feelings, but it is important that a decision of this sort should not be taken in the heat of the moment," he told Parliament.

Police said that yesterday's explosion in an armory duplex room in the White Tower killed a British woman librarian and wounded 39 persons, including seven children under 10. Many Europeans, three American girls, a New Zealand couple and their three young sons were among the injured.

The London Daily Mirror said it received an anonymous telephone warning two minutes before the explosion from a man claiming to represent the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

"This is the Provo IRA," the newspaper quoted the man as saying. "The codeword is 'bombs.' We are planting bombs."

A doctor at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where most of the injured were taken, said that many of the children and teenagers hurt in the explosion suffered horrible wounds. At least one had a foot blown off and others might lose their eyesight, he said.

Edward Gardner, a prominent opposition member of Parliament, and other parliamentarians said they planned to introduce a bill to restore capital punishment.

"The temper of the people of this country will not tolerate for much longer the absence of adequate punishment for criminals who are responsible for outrages," he said.

The head of the Scotland Yard bomb squad said the explosion could mean the resumption of an IRA bomb campaign that has killed 12 persons and wounded 115 in England since December.

Most of the 68 explosions have occurred in the London area.

At that time, five other persons in English jails for offenses connected with Irish Republican Army terrorism, were on hunger strikes. The object of most of the fasts, including those of two young Irish women responsible for bombings in London, was to persuade the authorities to transfer the prisoners from England to prisons in Northern Ireland.

After Gaughan's death, the hunger strikes were called off. There were speculative reports that the hunger strikers had received some indication that they would eventually be transferred, but these were never officially confirmed.

Britain Drops Tory Project To Build 3d London Airport

By Joseph Frayman

LONDON, July 18 (UPI)—The government announced today it was abandoning the project for a third London airport at Maplin on the south Essex coast about 45 miles from here.

The airport was one of two prestige projects inherited from the Conservatives that the minority Labor government has been examining critically since it took office after the February elections.

The official view is that no decision has yet been made about the superconductor, another, the other project, but private comments by several of the government's ministers suggest that the government would like to cancel it.

Increased costs for fuel and higher passenger fares as a result of the October Middle East war were major factors in the Labor decision, which was announced in the House of Commons on Friday.

The higher prices and fares have cut the number of passengers.

Mr. Shore said a reappraisal of the Maplin project made by civil servants showed that air passenger demand was much lower than was originally forecast. Until 1990, he added, no more main runways will be needed at Heathrow or Gatwick Airports, London's two main airports, or at Stansted and Luton, the city's two supplementary airports.

The arrival of more airbuses and jumbo jets, reducing pressure on runways, has been cited by opponents of the Maplin project as another reason to cancel it.

Mr. Shore said costs of developing Maplin had risen to about \$650 million (\$1.35 billion), "nearly twice as much as the next most expensive alternative considered in the reappraisal."

Britain's Labor government would have a more difficult time in dropping out of the Concorde program. Unless it could persuade the French to abandon the joint project at the same time, Britain would have to pay heavy penalties to bow out.

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OPPOSED — Cypriot students in Prague demonstrate against the coup in Cyprus.

New Cyprus Leader Pledges Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

the advance of tanks. The cameras of two newsmen who tried to take pictures were smashed by soldiers.

The new regime is introducing strict press censorship. Mr. Pappas said: "We will not allow criticism of the government. From tomorrow all foreign press dispatches must be stamped by the censor."

In his news conference, Mr. Sampson asserted that his regime would differ from the previous regime in that the ousted President "established a personal regime which violated human rights and did not care that it was leading the country to a civil war."

"We intervened to enforce human rights and restore law and order," he said. "This has been achieved."

Mr. Sampson, 39, a former member of the EOKA guerrilla movement that fought for Cyprus-Greek union, was asked whether he was still striving for this goal.

He answered: "The Cyprus government considers itself bound by all international treaty agreements." He apparently was referring to the London and Zurich accords which gave the island independence in 1960 under guarantee by Britain, Greece and Turkey and barred union with Greece. Cypriots of Turkish origin form about a fifth of the island's 660,000 population.

Mr. Sampson held up instruments of torture which he alleged had been used by Archbishop Makarios's police force.

These included a long leather whip bound with steel, wooden and rubber truncheons, chains with sharpened edges and a white plastic device which he said was used for applying electric shocks "to humiliate masculine dignity."

About a dozen alleged torture victims were paraded before the press conference, some silent, others groaning in pain.

One of them displayed swollen and bruised feet, and claimed he had been beaten with truncheons until unconscious.

These injured men were seen laughing and drinking beer before the press conference started, but they began gasping with pain when called forward by Mr. Sampson.

Mr. Sampson said he would be going to Athens shortly for talks with the Greek government and that a delegation accompanied by two alleged torture victims would

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present his administration's case to the United Nations in New York.

Asked why the National Guard had announced the death of Archbishop Makarios Monday, Mr. Sampson replied: "For us, Makarios is dead as a leader."

Asked about the number of Greek officers and troops in Cyprus, he said: "The situation is exactly the same as before."

Noting that several Greek Cypriot spectators at the press conference wore the camouflage fatigues of EOKA-B guerrillas, foreign newsmen asked Mr. Sampson about the status of these irregulars and whether they could not be considered part of the army.

"There will be no paramilitary organizations allowed to exist or function," Mr. Sampson thundered. "These men were probably

hiding and they put on their uniforms when they came out."

One of the uniformed guerrillas shouted: "That's right, I was hiding and now I have emerged."

He was later identified as a journalist for Machi, the newspaper owned by Mr. Sampson which opposed the Makarios independence policy and advocated union with Greece.

Mr. Sampson said no Communist party members had been arrested.

"Our intention is not to outlaw the Communist party," he said. "Our intention is to achieve the spiritual unity of all our people."

He said Communist party members of the House of Representatives would continue to sit in Parliament, which would remain as it was before the coup. He said elections would be held within a year.

"We walked through the garden, crossed the dry riverbed at the back and stopped a car on the road. The driver immediately realized what was happening and wished us good luck."

"Four armored cars that were apparently heading for the back of the palace appeared round a distant bend just as we entered the car and we had just enough time to make another turn and escape," Archbishop Makarios said, smiling.

They drove over the Troodos Mountains in Paphos, the archbishop's native city, in western Cyprus.

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Instead, Fled to Rally World Support

By Alex Efly

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Archbishop Makarios smiled broadly and said: "You should have known it was not that easy for me to die. But tell me—at least, were my obituaries good?"

In an interview, the ousted President of Cyprus said that if the armored vehicles that attacked his palace Monday had been quicker in surrounding the grounds, the rebel announcement of his death might well have been true.

The archbishop said the events that eventually sent him to seek safety in London began soon after he returned from a week-end in the mountains.

"I never thought the Greek officers of the Cyprus National Guard would reach the point of launching an attack against me," he said, adding that he had felt so sure that he had gone to his mountain retreat for the first time this summer.

"I was only back at the presidential palace in Nicosia a few minutes when the shooting started."

Archbishop Makarios had been speaking in soft tones, but he became agitated as he said of the Greek junta: "Those ruffians, who kept claiming they respect the independence of Cyprus, is this how they respect our independence, by trying to kill me and overthrowing the government?"

The archbishop claims that the Greek military government engineered Monday's coup by the Cyprus National Guard, his nation's army, which is commanded by Greek officers.

He had never feared that his defenders would allow the attackers to enter the palace, he said, but he fled when he realized that the entire palace could be destroyed.

"I slipped out of a back door of my office when I noticed there were no tanks behind the palace," he said. He left with the three bodyguards who have been constantly at his side since an assassination attempt in March, 1970.

"We walked through the garden, crossed the dry riverbed at the back and stopped a car on the road. The driver immediately realized what was happening and wished us good luck."

"Four armored cars that were apparently heading for the back of the palace appeared round a distant bend just as we entered the car and we had just enough time to make another turn and escape," Archbishop Makarios said, smiling.

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"I've never been so hugged in my whole life by so many people as I was after the Greek officers' broadcast that I had been killed," he said.

He stayed in the Paphos bishop's residence Monday night and broadcast appeals to Cypriots to resist the take-over.

When a navy gunboat began shelling the residence, Archbishop Makarios said, he first thought of fleeing to the mountains and dense forests of the district to lead the resistance from there.

"But I eventually decided I could serve my people better from outside the island, by personally rallying international support against the junta and the continuing presence of the Greek officers on the island, which is the root of the trouble," he said.

On Tuesday, the British evacuated the archbishop to Malta and yesterday he arrived in London.

During the long interview, two telephone calls from Cypriot patriots with calls from Cypriot ambassadors around the world, asking for instructions.

A stream of Greek Cypriots entered the third-floor suite in Claridge's hotel. Many had tears

in their eyes. Some bent to kiss the archbishop's hand, a customary greeting to Eastern Orthodox prelates. Then they hugged and kissed the archbishop.

"Back From the Dead"

"We are here to welcome him back from the dead," a caller said.

Two children rushed up to the archbishop, shouting: "Grandpa, grandpa, we knew you weren't dead, we knew it!"

He embraced them in his flowing cassock and gently kissed them. Jacobos, 10, and Helen, 8, grandchildren of the archbishop's brother and chauffeur, were on vacation in London with their parents when it was claimed that Archbishop Makarios had died in the coup.

Later on the afternoon of the interview, about 3,000 Greeks, both from Cyprus and Greece, demonstrated outside the hotel in support of the archbishop. He addressed them briefly in Greek from the balcony of his suite.

"I am deeply moved by your expressions of love and support," he said as the crowd chanted: "Resistance, resistance."

"Yes, we shall resist until the abominable junta is overthrown," he vowed.

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Young Poet, Elder Statesman Oppose Regime

Seoul Crackdown Creates Unlikely Allies

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, July 18 (UPI)—When Kim Chi Ha, South Korea's best-known young poet, heard a death sentence pronounced against him by a military judge last week, he was reported to have laughed.

"Even a sparrow squeaks before dying," he is said to have shouted, quoting a Korean proverb. "So let me tell you my cause is just. I would do the same thing over again if I am released."

Tuesday, before another military tribunal, a former president of South Korea, Yun Po Sun, calmly admitted having given the equivalent of \$1,000 to dissident students. Under emergency decrees proclaimed by President Chung Hee Park this year, it is a crime punishable by death to be a crime punishable by death.

The two defendants seem unlikely associates, either in crime or in their blunt defiance of the government. Mr. Kim, 35, is a brilliant satirical poet whose writing twice has been interrupted by bouts of tuberculosis. Mr. Yun, 74, is an old aristocratic family. They have been thrown together in the most sweeping series of political trials in South Korea's troubled history.

SI Convicted

The trials, which began in February and March but then slackened off until last month, are Mr. Park's response to demonstrations last winter against his increasingly authoritarian 13-year rule. Ninety-one persons have been convicted so far—16 of them sentenced to death—and it is estimated that 100 or more are in jail awaiting trial.

The prisoners, including clergymen, professors, students and members of the opposition, share certain links. They are largely from the urban middle class and well-educated, and many are members of the Christian minority of 12 per cent, which has long played an active role in politics and movements for social justice.

Mr. Kim, a Roman Catholic, has long been under the influence of the Most Rev. Daniel Chul of Wonsu, the most outspoken Catholic leader here, who was himself arrested last week but then released. For several years, Mr. Kim lived with and worked for the bishop, and one of the charges against both of them was that Mr. Kim took money from the bishop to give to student demonstrators.

Many years ago, Mr. Yun's father built a small brick Presbyterian church next to his sprawling traditional home, which covers several acres in downtown Seoul.

House Arrest

Mr. Yun was elected President in 1960 after the overthrow of President Syngman Rhee.

"All we are working for is democracy in this country," Mr. Yun explained to a visitor earlier this week. Tuesday, he was placed under house arrest and forbidden to talk with correspondents.

"The students are Christians, not Communists," Mr. Yun said the other day, speaking in English, which he learned 50 years ago as a student in Scotland. "If we don't have democracy here, why did the American soldiers come to Korea to fight and die?"

ar, Distrust in White House

House Unit Evidence Traces 'Plumbers' Formation, Aims

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WP).—The testimony of those present at the "plumbers' mit" created the investigation up was established in a White House mood of fear and distrust, was the summer of 1971, and Pentagon papers had just leaked to The New York Times by Daniel Ellsberg.

At Any Cost
residents, Nixon was particularly outraged. One of his closest, special counsel Charles, remembered much later, Mr. Nixon pressed the point: I don't give a damn how it is done, whatever has to be done to stop these leaks and prevent unauthorized disclosures," son quoted the President as saying. "I don't want to be told it can't be done. This government cannot survive. It cannot exist if anyone can run out and leak whatever documents he wants to. I don't want excuses, and results. I want it done, over the cost."

These and other glimpses of anguish over the Ellsberg evidence released tonight by House Judiciary Committee, together, they provide the examination of top administration officials of why the "plumbers" was secretly formed.

Top Priority
The "plumbers" group—officially called the Special Investigation Unit—was specifically authorized by President Nixon to investigate Mr. Ellsberg. Its operations were given top priority in White House.

Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Richard Goodwin, assistant manager of The Washington Post, Richard Goodwin, a White House aide and speechwriter in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, who is now a senior editor of Rolling Stone and Thomas Asher, director of the Media Access Project.

Mr. Buchanan, who was an editorial writer on the St. Louis Globe Democrat before joining Mr. Nixon's staff, listed the "big media" as the three major television networks, The New York Times and The Washington Post Co., which includes the newspaper, a Washington television and radio station, and Newsweek.

These institutions, he said, "and a small handful of men that control them, have a particular bias, a partisan point of view," which he said meant that control of the news was held by "a handful of like-minded individuals."

Mr. Buchanan said this resulted in under-representation of business, "a particular bias in favor of government spending with the exception of defense spending and of 'conservative, positive and favorable publicity' for certain movements."

Mr. Goodwin, noting that there are about 1,700 daily newspapers in the United States, said, "They do not speak in one voice... Most of them speak in the voice of the Nixon administration."

The Washington Post editor said that "the press has no red buttons to push." The press is "like all institutions in this country, imperfect," he said, adding that the First Amendment guarantees only a free press, not "good newspapers, liberal newspapers, conservative newspapers."

Should Shun Praise
In his remarks, Mr. Goodwin said that "the one thing the press never needs is praise," although "it may need defense against attempts to oppress it."

Mr. Goodwin was critical of the concept of "balance" in the news media, which he characterized this way: "If a group of blacks say they're oppressed, then you

matter—to learn what Ellsberg's motives and potential further harmful action might be." Ehrlichman recalled in an affidavit made early this year.

"I told Krogh, in substance, that he should do whatever he considered necessary." When Krogh proposed a "covert attempt" to learn what Mr. Ellsberg had told his analyst, Ehrlichman regarded it as fitting the President's mandate and agreed. He said he was not aware of a plan to break into the psychiatrist's office.

It is also clear from the Judiciary Committee records that the "plumbers" were expected to dig up information that could be used by Colson in a media campaign to discredit enemies of the White House.

A series of memos and affidavits make it clear that the White House had a double motive in the Ellsberg case.

Colson wrote in a memorandum on June 25, 1971: "First of all, he [Ellsberg] is a natural villain to the extent that he can be painted evil. We can very effectively make the point of why we do to do [sic] what we did with The New York Times, we can discredit the peace movement and we have the Democrats on a marvelous hook because thus far most of them have defended the release of the documents."

"Secondly, a prosecution of Ellsberg can help take the press (to the extent that it in fact helps us). If he indeed conspired with members of the press and he is painted black, they too will be painted black."

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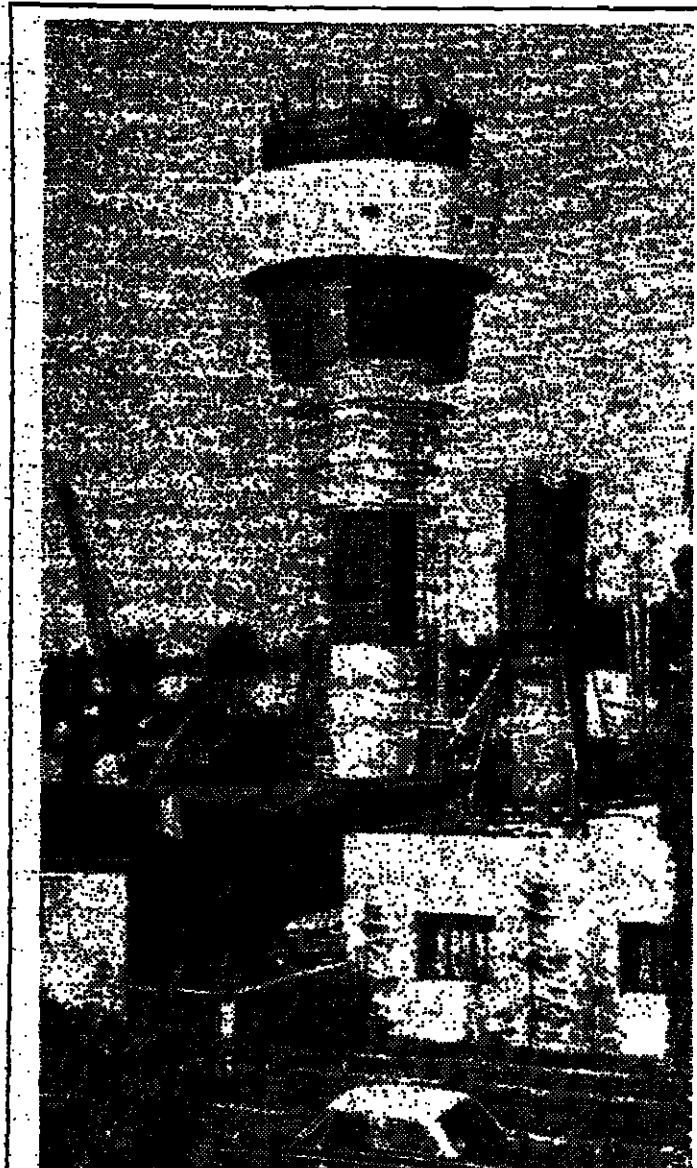
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SHIPPING OUT—A lighthouse rises at the edge of Bremerhaven, West Germany, from which it will be moved to become the first lighthouse on the Elbe.

Charges U.S. 'Far Left' Is Favored

Nixon Aide Renews Attack on the 'Big Media'

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT).—Patrick Buchanan, a special assistant to President Nixon, yesterday renewed his attack on "the big media," which he charges dominate the thinking of Americans, citing what he called "enormous, positive and favorable publicity to movements associated with the far left."

Mr. Buchanan listed some of these movements as the anti-war movement, the civil rights movement, the consumer movement.

As his speech ended, boos and hisses arose from the audience of about 700 persons in the Kennedy Center's Main Hall.

Appearing with Mr. Buchanan at a "critique of the media" were Richard Goodwin, assistant manager of The Washington Post, Richard Goodwin, a White House aide and speechwriter in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, who is now a senior editor of Rolling Stone and Thomas Asher, director of the Media Access Project.

Mr. Buchanan, who was an editorial writer on the St. Louis Globe Democrat before joining Mr. Nixon's staff, listed the "big media" as the three major television networks, The New York Times and The Washington Post Co., which includes the newspaper, a Washington television and radio station, and Newsweek.

These institutions, he said, "and a small handful of men that control them, have a particular bias, a partisan point of view," which he said meant that control of the news was held by "a handful of like-minded individuals."

Mr. Buchanan said this resulted in under-representation of business, "a particular bias in favor of government spending with the exception of defense spending and of 'conservative, positive and favorable publicity' for certain movements."

Mr. Goodwin, noting that there are about 1,700 daily newspapers in the United States, said, "They do not speak in one voice... Most of them speak in the voice of the Nixon administration."

The Washington Post editor said that "the press has no red buttons to push." The press is "like all institutions in this country, imperfect," he said, adding that the First Amendment guarantees only a free press, not "good newspapers, liberal newspapers, conservative newspapers."

Should Shun Praise
In his remarks, Mr. Goodwin said that "the one thing the press never needs is praise," although "it may need defense against attempts to oppress it."

Mr. Goodwin was critical of the concept of "balance" in the news media, which he characterized this way: "If a group of blacks say they're oppressed, then you

quote the Ku Klux Klan as saying they're not."

Mr. Asher said that the Nixon administration had far more control over the news that reached the public than the news media did. "If he [President Nixon] has something credible to say, he could commandeer the time in day out."

Mr. Asher also said that "outsiders" often "have to take to the streets, have to get crazy" to make their views newsworthy.

Other Republicans, such as Rep. Tom Riffeback of Illinois, have reported that the anti-impeachment mail they receive has become more voluminous than pro-impeachment mail.

A New York Republican, who is not a member of the Judiciary Committee but whose experience typifies those of members of the panel, reported that two of his long-time campaign contributors—a Republican who opposes impeachment and a Democrat who favors it—had warned that their future financial backing would depend on the congressman's impeachment vote.

Wife's Influence
Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., said yesterday that he had not been subjected to undue pressure from constituents in his staunchly Republican district and was, accordingly, still open-minded on impeachment.

But Rep. Butler said that his wife, June, has sought to influence his vote—reportedly in

Last Bit of Gondwanaland Is Found Under S. Atlantic

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP).—British and American scientists have found the final piece of evidence that South America and Africa were once part of the prehistoric supercontinent Gondwanaland, along with Australia, New Zealand and Antarctica, it was announced today.

The scientists drilled into the South Atlantic seabed and found a finger-shaped extension of the Falkland plateau, under two miles of water and sediment. It extended 750 miles east from the Falkland Islands to a point 1,800 miles from South America.

"Some 150 million years ago," the scientists determined, the extension was "cupped snugly along what is now the southeastern coast of South Africa."

Reefs from the sunken continent, dug up by scientists from Columbia University and the

University of Birmingham aboard the research ship Glomar Challenger, are believed to be more than 600 million years old. If that old, they would be the oldest ever brought up from the bottom of any ocean.

Puzzle Completed
"It completes the puzzle," said Prof. Ian Dalziel of Columbia. "All the other points along the Atlantic contour of the two continents had been proven by various scientific means to have been joined long ago. Now, with deep sea drilling, we've identified a large area of the foundered continent, and the last piece is in place."

Prof. Dalziel and Prof. Peter Barker of Birmingham made their discovery on the recently completed 36th leg of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, which ended in Rio de Janeiro May 22.

The project is being run by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California, at San Diego for the National Science Foundation.

The Falkland Plateau extension fills in what had been an unknown gap in the reconstruction of Gondwanaland, which began breaking up 200 million years ago.

Long Time Dry
The plateau remained dry land with a Mediterranean-like climate for 50 million years as the continents drifted apart, then it began to sink.

"It went down relatively quickly, as a geologist would say, and reached its present depth about 80 million years ago," a Columbia statement said. "Not until Prof. Dalziel and Prof. Barker and their colleagues hit into it with their long drill did anyone know it was an old piece of Gondwanaland."

The drill went down through more than 1.5 miles of water and bored through 1,836 feet of sediment before hitting continental granite.

"The complex metamorphic and intrusive history displayed by these basement rocks," Columbia said, "suggest that they are most probably of Precambrian age (at least 600 million years old). Thus it seems likely that we have the oldest sediments and oldest basement rocks sampled by the Deep Sea Drilling Project to date."

Mrs. Gandhi Says India Has Bigger Atom Capability
CALCUTTA, July 18 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi says that India has a greater nuclear capability than it demonstrated in its first atomic test.

"India's nuclear experiment was highly successful," she said of the May 18 underground blast which had a yield equivalent of between 18,000 and 15,000 tons of TNT.

"It was not a big one," she said Tuesday, "but if we had wanted it, we could have done so."

Mrs. Gandhi's statement came as she attacked other countries, which she did not identify, for criticizing India's test.

"When countries like China, France, Britain or the United States have tests, there is no criticism," she said. "But when India blasted a small device, the world seemed to shake."

"India," she said, "was interested only in an experiment. To avoid fallout, the blast was not done in the air, and Indian scientists have confirmed the experiment has been quite harmless."

House Probers Feel Pressure as Vote Nears

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT).—The second-ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee said yesterday that it might be "suicidal" for members of President Nixon's party to vote for a recommendation that the President be impeached.

But the senior Republican on the committee, Rep. Robert McClell of Illinois, declared that he would ignore the perils to his own political future if he decided that Mr. Nixon should be held accountable for "wrongdoing taking place right under the President's nose."

Rep. McClell's remarks, in a conversation with reporters, illustrated the growing pressures being faced by Republican members of the Judiciary Committee as they approach the panel's day of reckoning with impeachment.

By late next week, after the inquiry staff presents an outline of the evidence and the committee formally debates the significance of the 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans on the committee are expected to cast their first vote on impeachment.

As Showdown Nears
The approach of that vote has apparently led to intense political pressure on those Republican members of the committee who, like Rep. McClell, contend that they are undecided whether impeachment would be warranted by the evidence.

A Republican, who asked that he not be identified, said that committee colleagues who had decided to oppose impeachment were trying to put pressure on the undecided members to join in a solid Republican bloc.

Other Republicans, such as Rep. Tom Riffeback of Illinois, have reported that the anti-impeachment mail they receive has become more voluminous than pro-impeachment mail.

A New York Republican, who is not a member of the Judiciary Committee but whose experience typifies those of members of the panel, reported that two of his long-time campaign contributors—a Republican who opposes impeachment and a Democrat who favors it—had warned that their future financial backing would depend on the congressman's impeachment vote.

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favor of impeachment—by reading to him at bedtime from "All the President's Men," the book in which two Washington Post reporters described their efforts to plumb the Watergate depths.

The significance of the half-dozen or so undecided committee Republicans is that Democrats, virtually all of whom are expected to recommend impeachment, have said that bipartisan support

would be essential if the committee finding were to be persuasive on the House floor.

In a statement that some inquiry officials interpreted as a form of subtle pressure on the undecided members, Rep. Charles Wiggins of California said that he expected all 16 of his Republican committee colleagues to join him in voting against impeachment.

But Rep. Riffeback said that he was troubled by two aspects of the Watergate affair—the President's noncompliance with Judiciary Committee subpoenas for tape recordings and other evidence, and the fact that "so many of those who were in the White House are now in jail or have completed their terms or are awaiting sentencing."

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And Crime It Attracts

French Police Crack Down
On Night Life of a City Park

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 18 (UPI)—The ladies who once went to the Bois de Boulogne for a Sunday stroll or a ride on the lake have now been replaced by les belles de nuit, and the police revealed this week a new crackdown on what is called here "fauna prostitution."

Since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was elected on May 19, 430 prostitutes and 156 transvestites have been picked up in police patrols and 765 summonses issued for offenses against public morality, according to official figures.

The crackdown on prostitution—and crime—was revealed after Bernard Lafay, a Gaullist deputy from the 17th Arrondissement, which borders the woods, claimed that not only had the woods become Paris's favorite brothel, but that the prostitution had become public and with impunity. It was hardly safe for a citizen to turn off one of the main paths by day or night for fear of what

might be subjected to, Mr. Lafay charged.

A spokesman for Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, the strongman of the new government, said the operation was not so much a crackdown on the girls themselves—"woods are woods," he said—but on the crime that followed them. He admitted that police patrols in the woods had been intensified when the new government was installed.

Crime Element New

The Paris press today largely echoed Mr. Lafay's cry that the woods be turned again into what it was once supposed to be, a refuge for sunbathers and picnickers. According to the Interior Ministry, however, the woods always have been a center for prostitution, and it is the crime element that is new.

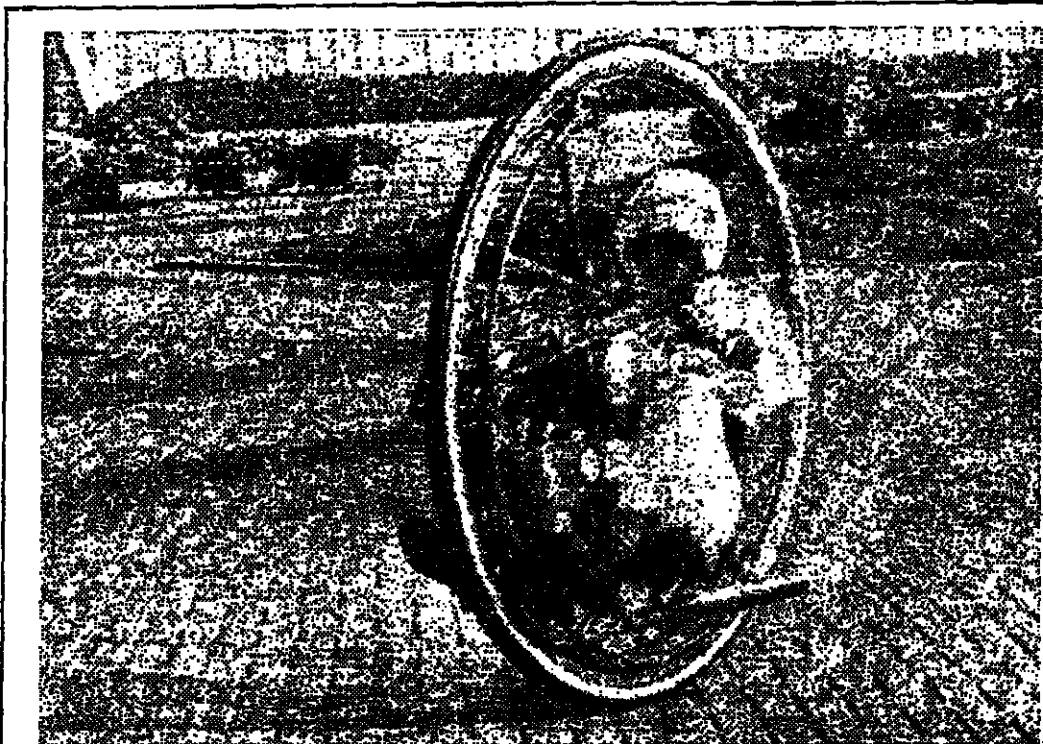
"It is not so much the girls we are after," the spokesman said. The so-called fauna prostitution in the woods has been given notoriety by a film playing in Paris sex-movie houses entitled "Les Couilles du Bois de Boulogne." The cinema showing it on the Champs-Élysées gives the spectator a strong dose of what he could find less than a mile away.

There is something of a tradition in France of new governments cracking down on prostitution. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government has shown sympathy for measures that would please women voters such as contraception, abortion laws and women in the government.

The most famous anti-prostitution law here is the so-called "Marthe Richard law," which was passed by the Paris Council in 1948. It closed all 177 of the capital's legal houses of prostitution.

Following Charles de Gaulle's return to power, his wife, Yvonne, was given credit for the passage of measures that deprived the girls of the right to take clients into hotels. The law made it extremely difficult to rent a hotel room for short periods of time.

Deprived of the hotels, where visibility made them easy prey for the vice squad, then they began going into the woods in greater numbers.



HISTORICAL CYCLE—An apparent daredevil steers a 1922 one-wheel motorcycle through Amsterdam—an operation simpler than trying to halt the brakeless vehicle.

Magnet May Give Wheel Turn for the Worse

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The wheel may someday lose its place of prominence if a U.S. Department of Transportation program proves successful.

The department announced yesterday that it has awarded a \$2.1-million contract to Ford Motor Co. for the development and testing of a vehicle that would ride on a magnetic field above a single aluminum rail.

Such a vehicle would move along one foot off the ground at 300-mile-an-hour speeds by the mid-1980s or 1990, the department said.

It would be pollution-free and relatively quiet. The contract awarded to Ford is not for a finished product but a vehicle to prove theories

on magnetic levitation. The Ford vehicle will use electromagnets to keep it floating above the rail, but it will have rocket propulsion and use rubber wheels to support itself at speeds below 50 miles an hour.

Subsequent vehicles could use the magnetic field itself for propulsion. Electrical energy, either produced on board the vehicle or supplied from the rail, would drive the vehicle by creating a magnetic field that moves from magnet to magnet.

Other countries also are working on the principle. West Germany already has a prototype program under way. Japan has done extensive work on the concept.

U.S. Fears Sale of 'Spy' Gear to Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 18

(UPI)—Plans by some American companies to exhibit and sell sophisticated law enforcement equipment in the Soviet Union have generated a controversy on Capitol Hill and calls for stricter export controls.

Stung by criticism in Congress that the logical buyer for such equipment was the KGB, the Soviet secret police, the Nixon administration has undertaken a crash study to see if it can impose export controls on the sale

of such crime-detecting machines as voice-identifiers and voice lie-detectors.

The matter is under discussion between State Department and Commerce Department officials, a top aide said yesterday.

Export controls now permit the exhibition and sale of most types of crime-detecting equipment without any special permission from the Commerce Department.

A proposal to set up a special category of "police equipment," which would require would-be exporters to secure licenses thereby allowing the administration to

review all such exports, is under discussion.

The issue arose last week when Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, disclosed on the House floor that a group of American firms were planning to exhibit at the Krimtekhnik-74 fair in Moscow Aug. 14 to 23.

"This is a most shocking, unconscionable action in which American businesses are deeply involved," Rep. Vanik said. "For the sake of sales and profits, a group of American businessmen will be placing their wares on sale in Moscow for examination by the KGB."

Mr. Vanik had support for the break within the labor movement hierarchy, particularly

Despite Leaders' Disagreements

U.S. Unions Are Still Bankrolling Democrats

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI)—Organized labor is once again the banker and the backbone of the Democratic campaign for Congress, even as a two-year-old fight between the party and leading union politicians threatens to get worse.

Alexander Barkan, who will direct more than \$1 million in cash to Democratic candidates this year as George Meany's chief assistant for politics, has broken communications with Robert Strauss, the Texas lawyer whom labor helped elect as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

When Mr. Strauss wrote to request summit talks with Mr. Meany, president of the 14-million-member AFL-CIO, his letter went unanswered, and the new cold war became official.

As in the AFL-CIO's fight with the McGovern campaign of 1972, the wrangle with Mr. Strauss is tinged with differences of style and emphasis on issues. But the heart of the matter, as both sides see it, is a question of influence within the party, specifically about how the next presidential nominee will be chosen.

Blacks, Women, Youth

Mr. Barkan feels that the special attention given to the participation of blacks, women and youth in the rules of the 1972 convention made the party a stage for militants.

He was disappointed when Mr. Strauss did not move immediately to undo the reforms that had broadened participation in the 1972 convention and diluted the force of labor's old intimacy with party officials. And he was appalled last March when Mr. Strauss appointed a reform-spirited Compliance Review Commission to monitor "affirmative action" in states to involve blacks, women and youth in party affairs.

Mr. Strauss, on the other hand, saw a political necessity of accommodating more than labor. He was also personally affronted by what seemed to be bullying demands on Mr. Barkan's part for direct control. He recognized a debt to Mr. Barkan, he told friends at the time of their break about a month ago, "but nobody owns my soul," he said.

Mr. Barkan had support for the break within the labor movement hierarchy, particularly among the more conservative building trades. But at the mention of a "Dump Strauss" movement, Democratic governors, congressional leaders and even union officials have rallied to Mr. Strauss's defense.

The machinists' union, for example, made it clear that it stood with Mr. Strauss when it gave a \$25,000 check to the Democratic National Committee's election last month; just as Mr. Barkan was giving up on the party leadership.

The next major test of strength will be the AFL-CIO's degree of success at electing sympathetic delegates to the Democrats' "charter" convention in Kansas City, Mo., in December or, if that fails, Mr. Barkan's success at discrediting the "miniconvention" as a dangerous innovation in party affairs.

Meanwhile, the important points emerging from federal reports on political spending so far this year is that even when Mr. Barkan and Mr. Strauss are not speaking, they work mightily together for the election of Democrats to the House and Senate.

This year, through May, labor's political cash accounts—supplemented with more restricted "educational" money from unions and with the pre-1972 laborers of union volunteers—have provided substantially more than \$1 million to candidates for the House and Senate most of whom are Democrats. The unions have \$5 million more in the bank and will be raising more as the campaign gets under way in earnest.

The financial disclosures make a number of other significant points about labor's role in the politics of 1974.

First, labor's money is more than ever a Democratic fund, despite the majority support among union families for President Nixon in 1972 and the increasing conservatism of some unions.

Some Exceptions

Large labor contributions to Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.; Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., and Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., are regarded as the exceptions that prove the rule.

Some unions with relatively narrow legislative interest break the rule: the Marine Engineers, for example, concerned almost exclusively with maritime subsidies, have given \$10,000 apiece to Sen. Marlow Cook, R-Ill., and Sen. Robert Packwood, R-Ore., both of whom will have labor-backed opponents in the fall.

At least 90 per cent of labor's overall effort, by Mr. Barkan's estimate, will help the Democrats. Second, labor is working collectively, again.

Mr. Strauss' sample treasury at the Committee on Political Education reflects the returning support of unions that strayed from the presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern in 1972. The only major AFL-CIO affiliates that forwarded no political money to COPE are the communications workers and the State, County and Municipal Employees but even they are good family members in election campaigns.

Assad to Visit Tito

BEGRAD, July 18 (Reuters).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia this month at the invitation of President Tito.

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Schmidt Sees Passage of Tax-Cut Bill

5.1-Billion Reduction Cleared in Compromise

BRUNN, July 18 (AP)— Chancellor Helmut Schmidt announced today that a government-opposition compromise has cleared the way for parliamentary approval next week of tax cuts that would slash 5.1 billion marks (\$7 billion) off national revenue this year.

Mr. Schmidt told a news conference that the tax bill, fulfilling a pledge by his socialist-liberal coalition to decrease the burden on middle and low-income taxpayers, will trigger a "substantially" reduced expansion of consumer spending power.

But the tax reform, due to take effect Jan. 1, means that federal and state authorities will have to make double efforts to trim their budgets in order to maintain the fight against inflation, he said.

The Bonn government's tough anti-inflation program and tight money policy kept price rises down to a 6.5 per cent annual rate in June—better than anywhere else in the industrial world.

Avoiding Recession
And the buying-power increase triggered by the tax cuts is seen as an effort to prevent a recession. Some critics maintained the bill, which emerged today in its final form, in talks between Mr. Schmidt and opposition leaders, fell short of reform that would redistribute the tax load.

Mr. Schmidt said, however, that both sides were satisfied it presents a "supportable compromise."

The government's original bill, which would have involved a tax-revenue cut of 11 billion marks, was blocked by opposition control of the upper house of parliament.

Both the lower and upper house were expected to pass the compromise version next Thursday and Friday.

Saigon Reports Shelling, Ground Attack Near Hue

SAIGON, July 18 (UPI)— Communist forces launched a ground attack against South Vietnamese positions outside Hue, the city's main gateway to the south, today, the government said.

The government troops repulsed the attacks, which took place yesterday, a command spokesman said.

The North Vietnamese gunners fired 200 rounds of mortar and artillery fire into two forward South Vietnamese positions near Hue, 400 miles north of Saigon, and launched a ground attack against one position. The shelling killed one South Vietnamese and wounded six others, the spokesman said. Five Communists were killed in the ground attack, he said.

Field reporters in Cambodia said Communist gunners hit a garrison of government troops at Phnom Penh with 200 rounds of shells from captured American-made artillery today killing three persons and wounding 17 others.

South Vietnamese Communist forces have kidnapped 110 civilians and taken them behind their own defenses, reaching Saigon today, he said. All are being held.

A government spokesman, commenting on the reports, said 37 persons were kidnapped in Binh Thuan Province, 100 miles east of Saigon. The 23 others were held in two Mekong Delta provinces. The spokesman said at least eight of the victims were children.

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TAKING A TURN—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt dons the proper costume in Bonn to play a barrel organ provided by a local folk band which, in turn, serenaded Mr. Schmidt at his chancellery.

Simon Leaves Tel Aviv for Saudi Arabia

TEL AVIV, July 18 (UPI)— U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon ended his fact-finding mission to Israel today and said it will result in an aid agreement in November. He then left for Saudi Arabia to set up an economic working group.

An American source traveling with Mr. Simon did not rule out the possibility that the price of oil would be discussed, although it is not on the agenda.

"We are not going to Saudi Arabia to discuss oil prices," the source said. "If the question of oil prices comes up, we'll discuss it. We're prepared to discuss it, but this is basically an economic mission."

A U.S.-Israeli communiqué issued following Mr. Simon's day-and-a-half round of talks with government leaders said the two sides agreed to set up a joint committee for investment and trade.

Mr. Simon did not say how much American aid would be given to Israel but said the agreement to be signed in November will not have a time limit.

"This will be an ongoing cooperative relationship," he said.

"We've had extensive and intensive discussions on far-ranging topics in the economic, political, defense and military requirements of this country."

Time Limit Urged In Birth-Pill Use

LONDON, England, July 18 (UPI)— A leading breast surgeon said yesterday that young women should be discouraged from taking birth-control pills without interruption over several years because of the possible danger of breast cancer.

Ian Burn, head of the breast clinic at a London hospital, told the annual scientific meeting of the British Medical Association that he considered as "premature" any claim regarding breast cancer that the pill was safe.

He said that although breast lumps that develop in women taking birth-control pills disappear when they stop taking the pill, "in 15 years time, is it still going to be a reversible change?"

U.S. Biologists Renouncing 2 Risky Genetic Experiments

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, July 18 (UPI)— In an action rare in the history of science, prominent American biologists, including a winner of the Nobel Prize, are voluntarily renouncing for the present two types of genetic experiments that they believe could be hazardous.

The classic approach in the sciences has been to pursue scientific inquiry wherever it might lead. However, in line with a growing concern about some implications of modern molecular biology, the scientists warned against "indiscriminate application" of new techniques involved in the experiments.

The scientists are announcing this action in a letter that will reach much of the world scientific community within the next week. They said they were taking the step because gene-transplantation experiments might accidentally increase the resistance of some micro-organisms to drugs or lead to the spread of some types of cancer-causing virus.

The letter is being published this week in issues of the American Journal of Science and the British Journal of Nature. The recommendations of the scientists have been endorsed, in an equally unusual action, by the Assembly of Life Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences.

The scientists request in their letter that Dr. Robert Stone, director of the National Institute of Health, the U.S. government's leading medical research agency, establish an advisory committee to oversee experiments to evaluate and minimize the hazards and set guidelines for researchers in the field.

Dr. Stone reportedly has already written to the National Academy to ask it to establish the committee.

Among the signers are Dr. Paul Berg of Stanford University Medical School, Dr. David Baltimore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. James Watson, the Nobel Prize-winner who directs the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory of Quantitative Biology on Long Island.

The "potential rather than demonstrated risk" seen by the scientists rises out of a newly developed technique for transplanting certain animal genes into single-cell bacteria. The discovery of this technique was reported in the May issues of the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The bacteria not only multiply the foreign genes, embodied in the genetic chemical called DNA, along with their own genes, but also provide an intensively studied context to observe how these foreign genes operate. The common bacterium of the human colon, *escherichia coli*, is generally regarded as the organism that biologists have studied most completely.

The technique uses newly discovered enzyme proteins that act almost as surgical knives to cut DNA at precise points, and in a way that allows stretches of the string-like, double-stranded DNA to be stitched together.

The technique also exploits the fact that bacteria like *escherichia coli* contain small "satellite" rings of DNA, called plasmids, which multiply alongside the much larger DNA ring containing most of the genes of the bacterium. Such plasmids can carry characteristics of a micro-organism such as resistance to one or more drugs.

The plasmids can be cut open with the enzymes, have genes from animals, viruses or other bacteria inserted in them, and then be stitched into a ring, which then can enter cells of *escherichia coli* to multiply.

Unpredictable Infections
Work planned by several groups, including those of the signers of the letter, would create "novel" types of infectious DNA elements whose biological properties cannot be completely predicted in advance," the signers say.

"There is serious concern that some of these artificial DNA molecules could prove biologically hazardous," they added.

Because *escherichia coli* is found in the human intestinal tract, the scientists said, and because such innocuous bacteria can exchange DNA with other types, harmful to man, new DNA elements introduced into the bacteria might possibly become widely disseminated among human, bacterial, plant or animal populations with unpredictable effects.

This concern, based on a new technique, differs from the "genetic engineering" concepts involving such futuristic ideas as producing armies of genetically identical human beings, or using viruses to inject missing genes into people, which biologists and the public have been discussing for the last decade.

Defer Two Experiments
The scientists asked others "throughout the world" to join them in "voluntarily deferring" two types of experiments.

One would involve creating new plasmids containing a combination of drug-resistance not found in nature, or in using plasmids to give such resistance to bacteria now lacking it.

The second class of experiments would involve attaching cancer-causing or other animal viruses to the plasmids, or to the DNA of other viruses.

The scientists said that such DNA molecules "might be more easily disseminated to bacterial populations in humans and other species and thus possibly increase the incidence of cancer and other diseases."

Miami Abductor Kills Pair as Police Close In

MIAMI, July 18 (AP)—A kidnapped Miami industrialist and his wife were killed in a blast of submachine-gun fire yesterday after their abductor spotted police closing in, police said.

Officers said that Sydney Gans and his wife were gunned down in their foreign automobile as police closed in on their captor in an area of woods and farmlands southwest of Miami. A suspect was arrested six hours later after some 200 police and FBI agents surrounded the area. The man, flushed out of the underbrush with tear gas and tracker dogs, was not immediately identified.

Pole Premier in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 18 (Reuters)— Poland's Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz arrived by train yesterday to open an exhibition marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Polish People's Republic.

Occult 'High Priest' Gets 4 Years in U.K.

LONDON, July 18 (Reuters)— The self-styled high priest of the British Occult Society was jailed yesterday for four years and eight months after being found guilty of a number of charges, including damaging graves at London's Highgate Cemetery.

David Farrant, 38, also was found guilty of interfering with trial witnesses by sending them voodoo dolls with pins stuck in their mouths and chests.

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19-7-74

Dilemmas in London

London, which during its long history has not been unaccustomed to confronting crises, met two of them on a single day Wednesday. One was pathetically demonstrated by the torn bodies of men, women and children, carried to the hospital from the White Tower; the other was personified by a bearded archbishop flying from the Mediterranean. President Makarios of Cyprus.

The first incident was a wanton piece of brutality, the second a reflection of a highly complicated tangle of strategic diplomatic and political considerations. Yet both were aspects of that primary difficulty of today's world: the relationship of minorities to the state. The Irish Republican Army, presumably guilty of the bombing in the tower, wants a united Ireland, regardless of that stubborn group in Ulster that wants union with Britain. Archbishop Makarios was ousted from Cyprus, after narrowly escaping assassination there, because he opposed the union of Cyprus and Greece, which is also opposed by the Turkish citizens of the island, as well as by Turkey itself.

There is no easy way out of either of these dilemmas, no solution that would satisfy all. But it is possible, indeed necessary, to equal the immoral use of force in both instances, to condemn it, and to seek to end it. Not many responsible persons would justify the bombing of the White Tower, with the pain and loss it inflicted on the innocent; how then, could the same judgment be withheld from that regime in Athens which covertly broke treaties and precipitated a major international crisis by methods which differed only in scale?

To be sure, in the case of Cyprus, the application of moral judgment involved risks. The United States has military ties with the existing Greek government, which involve the protection of NATO's southern flank as well as important strategic objectives in the Middle East. But those goals could be equally jeopardized by giving Athens its head: bases built on the sands of irresponsible governments are worse than none at all, and to lose Turkey by conceding Cyprus to Greece would result in a very poor exchange, particularly since it would strain the very heart of the Atlantic alliance.

It is no use to pretend that the dilemmas posed by Ireland and Cyprus do not exist, or that all their horns are not sharp. But neither is there any cozy resting place between them, not for Britain in the Irish dilemma; not for America in that of Greece. To concede to terror, to give terror moral authority, whether it is inflicted by the Irish Republican Army or by the Cypriot National Guard, would simply be capitulation.

Showdown on Cyprus...

This will be a significant day in diplomatic history as President Makarios brings to the United Nations a personal appeal for action against rebel forces, controlled by Greece, that have seized power in Cyprus. The Security Council session will be crucial for Cyprus, crucial for the future security of all small nations, crucial for the UN and crucial for the United States as the country and ally with greatest influence on Greece.

Rarely has the international community been as united as it is in the conviction that the Cyprus putsch was plotted and ordered by the military dictatorship in Greece—precisely as Archbishop Makarios had predicted nine days before the event. Never in nearly three decades of the UN has a member government been so isolated as the Athens regime is at the moment. And never has the way out of a crisis been more clearly marked.

The fundamental fact is that the Cyprus National Guard was ordered into rebellion against its own government by 650 army officers from mainland Greece who take their orders from Athens. If the National Guard had been "exclusively under the authority and the responsibility of the Cypriot government," as the Greek ambassador claimed in the Security Council on Tuesday, there would have been no need for Archbishop Makarios to demand that Athens recall the officers—and no coup.

It is the recognition of this truth that has brought about Greece's isolation and a rising demand from diverse UN members for the recall of the Greek officers and restoration of the elected government of President Makarios. A group of nonaligned countries, meeting in Geneva, has condemned the "brutal, armed aggression, executed from abroad," and the European Common Market's Executive Commission has warned against any interference with the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

By far the most significant reaction in advance of Thursday's Security Council meeting, however, was that of the permanent council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels which—with Greece abstaining—declared "broad support for the elected regime of President Makarios" and "general support for the British demand to Athens that the Greek officers be replaced. This was not a formal resolution; the agreements were reported by a high NATO official. But the effect on responsible elements in the Greek armed forces could be decisive.

...and in Washington

Despite the evident American participation in the NATO consensus, the biggest question hanging over the Security Council deliberations is whether the United States is willing to stand up and be counted for any action at all against the sordid Athens dictatorship that most other allies regard as a disgrace to NATO.

Ever since the Greek colonels overthrew the constitutional government in 1967, the United States, in a policy largely dictated by the Pentagon but acquiesced in by the State Department, has quietly defended the repressive regime against NATO critics and taken timely steps to prop it up whenever it seemed in trouble.

The rationale for this support has been the American need for use of air and naval bases in Greece for the defense of the eastern Mediterranean. The effect of Wash-

ington's support of repression, however, has been to turn ordinary Greeks by the thousands against the United States and to cast in doubt the future of Greece's support for and participation in NATO.

Now the United States, which thus far has issued only the most bland official comments about the tragedy in Cyprus, must take a stand. Either it will support the moderate but potentially effective course advocated by Britain and endorsed by every other member of the NATO alliance—maintaining recognition of the Makarios government and demanding withdrawal of the Greek officers—or it will stand in lonely company with the putschists in Athens and a regime on Cyprus headed by a murderer and gangster, Nikos Sampson.

Which course will the United States choose?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Lisbon Urged to Act

Lisbon must speed up the process of emancipation of the African peoples and prepare conditions for their accession to independence through a negotiation between equals that would promptly lead to fruitful cooperation. If it has the firm determination to lead such a policy, Portugal must understand that the African colonies are threatened by a grave danger by the presence of South Africa and Rhodesia in the neighborhood of these countries. The importance of economic and political interests of the two racist countries, the identity of their colonial strategies and their collusion with the forces of evil are fanning their ambitions for domination. The slowness of the Spínola regime to solve the grave colonial problem may lead to serious complications in Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

—From Action (Tunis).

Makarios Backed

Britain, Turkey and Greece must move quickly and in concert to try to reinstate Archbishop Makarios without another bloody upheaval. Nikos Sampson will not be easily dislodged from the control so quickly established for him by the Greek-offered National Guard. The only hope of dislodging him lies in the Greek government's disowning him. The colonels have made... a ghastly blunder. The quicker they extricate themselves, the better for them.

If they do not do so, all hell will be let loose in the eastern Mediterranean. Stage one is a Turkish invasion... Southern NATO would be split wide open and Greece would suffer most. Stage two, possibly concurrently, is UN action, with Russia as knight in shining armor, making the most of alluring opportunities for mischief.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 19, 1899
COWES, ENGLAND—The America's Cup challenger Shamrock has beaten the Britannia over a 23-mile course by 13 minutes. It has opened the eyes and startled very considerably all yachtsmen by its performance. Yesterday they opined that the yacht was "nothing out of the way." Today they are unanimous in saying that it is the fastest boat ever seen here. On the Shamrock were Messrs. Fife and Ratsey. The Britannia was crewed by Messrs. Willie and George Jamieson and P. Percival Jr.

Fifty Years Ago

July 19, 1924
LONDON—Lady Astor threw the House of Commons into a state of excitement this evening when she defied the most eminent of parliamentary institutions—the Chair—and had to be told twice by the Speaker to sit down. Davey Kirkwood, the emotional Clydesider, got so stirred up that he advised the Speaker. "Ask her to leave the House." When the Speaker renewed his command that Lady Astor resume her seat she did it in preference to being ejected.



A Verdict on the Evidence?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—As counsel to President Nixon in the impeachment inquiry, James St. Clair has performed with a rare insouciance. He has had what most lawyers would consider a difficult client with a difficult case, but nothing has seemed to faze him.

Faced with embarrassing facts and uncomfortable law, he has done his best to paint them both in different colors. He has changed the subject. He has distracted. He has earnestly asked his audience to swallow eight impossible things before breakfast.

The technique is the old jury lawyer's—in a cool modern version, without histrionics. St. Clair has kept his manner bland, his voice matter-of-fact. But like the old-style advocate, he has necessarily counted on a certain glibility or helpful bias among the jurors.

Immunity View

Last winter St. Clair put forward the proposition that presidents are immune to legal process and can be impeached only for serious criminal offenses committed in their official capacity. Under this remarkable theory, a president who shot a friend on the White House lawn in broad daylight would be untouchable.

The argument was as much a nonsense in history as in logic. The framers of the Constitution built on the British precedent of impeachment not for crimes as such but for broad abuses of the public trust. Moreover, for years after the U.S. government was formed it had almost no criminal laws, so the impeachment clause would have been a virtual nullity under the St. Clair theory.

When Nixon released edited transcripts of White House tapes last spring, even some of his strongest supporters were shaken by the President's cynical talk of paying him money and the like. St. Clair, brushing aside inconvenient words, said of the transcripts: "Not once does it appear that the President was engaged in a criminal plot to obstruct justice." His view was, and is astonishing as a characterization of evidence even by the loose standard of a lawyer's closing argument.

Then there has been the question of providing evidence in response to subpoenas. St. Clair has played a curiously ambivalent role on this issue. At times appearing to have nothing to do with the White House tapes but at others getting into the substance of the dispute.

Tapes Issue

House Judiciary Committee lawyers negotiated with him for months over requests for additional tapes. So did the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski. Both thought they were working toward a practical compromise, based in large part on confidence in the good faith of St. Clair. On April 11, Dean Burch, of the White House staff, said openly: "We're going to turn over to the House committee all materials Mr. St. Clair deems relevant." But after all the talk and delay the final answer—Nixon's—was a flat "no."

Last week the House Judiciary Committee issued a transcript of a March 22, 1973, conversation not published by Nixon. It was also at that time the representative of a Norwegian charitable organization in Republican Spain.

In connection with Watergate. He told aides: "I want you to stonewall it, let them plead the Fifth Amendment, cover-up or anything else, if I'll save it, save the plan."

Asked why that passage had been omitted from the White House transcripts, St. Clair said it was "not that relevant." He added that "we furnished the tape to the House so that if they felt it was relevant they could publish it." In fact, the passage was available to the House Judiciary Committee when a Secret Service agent inadvertently let a tape play past the stopping point fixed by Nixon.

There are advisers of St. Clair who found that last episode troubling. If he actually had a part in existing the incriminating portion of the March 22 tape as "not relevant," his action was professionally insupportable. If he did not, then it was of dubious propriety for him to endorse the decision as if it had been based on his legal judgment.

But the ethics of James St. Clair's tactics are not the issue at this point. Reflecting on the way he has conducted this case is important for quite another reason. That is to understand what will be the consequence if he is right in his estimate of what may persuade this jury not to bring what amounts to an indictment.

In order to prevent impeachment, St. Clair must persuade the House to ignore evidence so compelling, and to apply the system of criminal justice would cease to function. He must establish that this defendant, unlike all others, decides himself what evidence shall be produced. He must get

Letters

Brandt Backed

I must take the strongest objection to the editorial in the Letters column (JULY 9) expressed by T. Carl Wedel.

Whatever his source says, Mr. Brandt was never a Communist. He belonged—as a very young man—to the Socialist Workers Party (S.W.P.), a splinter group of the Social Democrats (since 1931). The S.W.P. never collaborated with the Communists. In the Paris-based German Popular Front Committee, the S.W.P. exposed again and again the insincerity of the Communists. Mr. Brandt spent the years of World War II in Norway. Not having my sources with me now I can't verify whether Mr. Brandt was ever in Barcelona. The S.W.P. had some contacts with POUM—the Workers Marxist Party—and POUM was affiliated in Barcelona by the Communists. In any case, how the young Brandt, without any military experience, could have been a military adviser to POUM stretches anyone's imagination.

Nice

Ed. Note: The International Yearbook and Statesman's Who's Who states that Brandt first fled to Norway from the Gestapo in 1933, where he studied history and became a journalist. From Norway he went to Spain in 1937 as a Scandinavian correspondent covering the Civil War and was also at that time the representative of a Norwegian charitable organization in Republican Spain.

the House to define the law so narrowly or set the standard of proof so high that no president could ever be impeached.

All that can happen only if enough members of the House want to be persuaded of the impossibility for political reasons. Of course politics in the large sense must be part of the impeachment process. But St. Clair is necessarily gambling that grounds of partisanship and personal calculation will be decisive, and I think he will lose. It is not romantic to believe that, in the end, most members of the House Judiciary Committee and of the House will decide on the Constitution and the evidence.

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Africa's Fading Treasure

By Robert Bendiner

NAIROBI—The great game preserves of Africa, among the glories of this planet, are under such pressure that some ecologists here in Kenya give them no more than another 10 years of effective life, while more hopeful observers talk of 20. Early in the year, Nairobi National Park—so close to town that suburbanites take in their dogs at night to protect them from marauding leopards—was strewn with some 3,000 carcasses of wildebeests and zebras, the victims of drought and the rapid closing in of adjacent lands. Instead of acting as buffers and essential expansion belts for periodic migrations, these border lands have become tightening corridors, slowly constricting the life of the parks.

Before the inadequate rainy season that just ended, the game reserves of Kenya and Tanzania were dry enough to provide vultures, marabou storks and hyenas with more carrion than they could consume. This part of East Africa has so far been spared the vast human tragedy of the continent bordering the Sahara. Nevertheless, some of its people are chronically underfed. This fact and an explosive population growth—Kenya's goes up by 3.5 percent a year—are making the great game preserves dangerously vulnerable targets. To land-hungry people, most of them in the climatically desolate highlands, to protect-hungry people, they represent a vast tonnage of food they could very well use.

This is the starting point for any real appreciation of what the two governments faced in an effort to preserve such gems of conservation and awesome magnificence as the Ngongoro Crater and Serengeti, Lake Maryana and Lake Nakuru, Tsavo, and Amboseli.

That these states have done wonders so far should not go without saying. Starting its independent political life with one national park, Tanzania now has eight, covering more than 14,000 square miles. The achievement is all the more remarkable in view of the country's extreme poverty and the fact that one-third of all its land is rendered "unhabitable" by the tea-tee fly while large segments of the remainder are too dry to farm.

The good intentions of government, stimulated as they are by the rewards in foreign exchange—some \$80 million a year in Kenya—are not enough, however, to guarantee the future of the game parks. The country's farm-

WASHINGTON—On March 22, 1973, Richard Nixon was ruminating about political loyalty to John Mitchell. The President was obviously rattled; at one point he put in a call to the Prime Minister of Canada, but when the call came through he said he didn't want to talk.

Disarmed with the knowledge that his closest aides were vulnerable to criminal prosecution, Nixon rebelled against what seemed to him to be the cold, aloof, selfish behavior of the "Mr. Clean" who had been so important in his life.

"That's what Eisenhower—that's all he cared about," the President expostulated. "He sure he was clean." But in the final thing, the "Big One," Adams thing.

In the "fame thing" in 1953, when running mate Nixon had been savagely attacked for having a "secret fund," candidate Eisenhower had coolly repudiated his name. Nixon never forgave him for insisting that he prove himself "clean as a hound's tooth."

In the Sherman Adams "thing," Vice-President Nixon was Eisenhower's choice to be triggerman. As he gave the President's aide the bad news that he would have to quit, Nixon privately condemned Eisenhower for abandoning a loyal supporter. Nixon did not know that Eisenhower later prevailed on President Kennedy to deny an Internal Revenue Service demand for tax returns, a bipartisan act of political loyalty and conspiracy now referred to as "obstruction of justice."

These were the episodes that a most relevant recording shows that the President recalled when he was faced with the necessity of casting off his closest aides to protect himself. Loyalty, seen in the light of the President's mental, telling John Mitchell, "we're going to protect our people, if we can."

A Victim

Nixon saw himself as having once been the victim of, and later the transmitter of, President Eisenhower's political disloyalty. He would not accept the lesson of his Eisenhower experience: that at least in public, a political leader must be ruthlessly disloyal to subordinates or supporters who become liabilities.

For a few fatal weeks, the President tried to "protect our people," but more on a personal than a principled basis. H. R. Haldeman received the President's loyalty, at enormous cost to Nixon, while John Mitchell was selected to be the scapegoat, having neglected to properly supervise Jeb Magruder, who was the agent Haldeman had chosen to watch Mitchell.

Nixon's choice was to be loyal to Bob Haldeman and disloyal to John Mitchell. How each of these

loyalists reacted to the President's choice tells us a great deal about political loyalty.

Men are loyal to political leaders for different reasons. Some, like Haldeman, share a belief in a cause or a method of a perceived danger, and they want a ticket to the center of action. Others, like Mitchell, care little for ideology or favor, rooting their loyalty in a need to be needed and a belief in others' estimates of the wisdom of their qualifications.

What happens to Mitchell's loyalty? He was selected to be "the fall guy," the "Big One" to be thrown from the sled to shake the appetites of the pursuing wolves. At first, in his bugged conversation with John Sherman Mitchell, Mitchell was combative, laying "the whole genesis of this thing" at the White House, and embittered, sneering at what "Brother Dick" would do.

But the source of Mitchell's loyalty—as the man who was needed more than ever—was still present, and he did not demand a showdown. "I don't want to embarrass him," he said twice. Although he would not assume the burden of guilt (sometimes political loyalty asks too much), he would "hang tough" and do nothing in his defense to trouble the President through televised hearings and a long trial, and despite the release of transcripts that show how he was ill-used, Mitchell has held to that internal code.

Haldeman, the Ramrod

And what of Haldeman, the ramrod, the severe judge of the loyalty of others, the architect of the President's costly loyalty during the three-week period that now is the focus of concern?

As lunch with a recently convicted loyalist the other day, the surprised comparison was made of the widely differing reactions of Mitchell and Haldeman, men in the same legal boat, to the request of the President's lawyer that they testify on Nixon's behalf before the House Judiciary Committee.

Both were asked to exonerate the President on the crucial point of who set in motion the payments to Howard Hunt. Mitchell, at no small risk, came forward, his memory conveniently fuzzy on most matters, reaching heights of total recall in taking the President out of the payments chain.

That testimony may or may not have helped Haldeman's reaction, which was to inform the committee that if called he would exercise his right to remain silent.

Students of loyalty and gratitude could not help but observe that it was the double-crossed John Mitchell who stood up for Richard Nixon, while the well-counseled H. R. Haldeman stood mute.

© The New York Times.

The Russian Look Is Sweeping Italy

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, July 18.—The Russians have taken Rome. At the Italian shows, made-to-order gowns for all runways are full peasant overblouses, boyars, fringed sashes, boots, sable-trimmed coats.

Naturally Irene Galitzine has a best interpretation, she has the right to, since she was born in Russia.

In the new collection, Galitzine is on with the Russian colors, a bit of black, but always relieved with red or white, a cold, severe and lots of brilliant rust. "It is rust is becoming to both sides and brunettes," she says. Her fabrics are superb and any of her prints are adapted as old illustrations of ballet costumes, like those she uses for her simple, distinguished dinner dresses, long-sleeved and with a Russian overblouse, a ruffled collar, a ruffled skirt, a ruffled top. Other interesting items appear on shiny mat jersey, was that she shows under dyed-mat fur jackets.

The rich look of her collection helped along by her lavish use of mink and the costume jewelry at looks like a million dollars. Mink in two shades, like ebony and white or black and brown, is matched together to the coats that are still as supple as featherweight as handkerchiefs.

For the climax of her collection, Galitzine shows chiffon gowns overprinted in Bakst signs, all of them with soft, sexy tops, big sleeves and skirts that the models wear rolled-back pagboy hairdos of high-heeled sandals. For daytime, Galitzine conceals a rich look by using the mink side her coats. The daytime look is mostly a blouse and skirt, but also a dress, a skirt and a jacket, all of them with long, flowing, and many of them are jet black. He makes some of the mid-length black dresses.

There are almost no all-out evening clothes in Rome, which has to be as full of them. Bakst, the exception, devotes more than half of his collection to undiluted glamour. He has invented a special process of hand painting and spraying with glitter to keep his chiffon lightweight and less expensive.

When his hand painter failed him this week, he stayed up all night making the dresses he showed yesterday.

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Associated Press

Cape, boots and bushy inspired by czarist times.

Fendi leads the fur parade. The designer is Karl Lagerfeld, one of the world's top talents. All of Lagerfeld's furs for Fendi are unlined and bantamweight, some under two pounds. Inside, the skins are beautifully worked, some of them actually use grosgrain ribbon and, on others, strips of linen conceal the seams. Lagerfeld has brought back one of the less expensive but flattering furs—squirrel.

As in all the fur collections here, the big belted hip length jacket is the thing. Karl Lagerfeld's version uses the same shape as in his ready-to-wear with a small collar, a neat little top that has dropped shoulders and wide sleeves. He has also

designed the clothes to go under his furs—big costume sweaters with big turtle neck tops over big circular skirts that stop halfway between midcalf and ankle and just brush the top of soft leather boots.

All through his collection, Lagerfeld uses the heads that go with the skins, both to create a pattern and to save money. Even with using the scraps, it's obvious that long hours of patient workmanship have gone into the coats and the prices are no bargains.

All the Fendi coats are decorative enough to wear either side out. For rainy days, Lagerfeld likes the flat side out, but protected by a poplin slipover that looks like a uniform.

MUSIC

A Gala at Covent Garden

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 18 (UPI)—A strong contingent of the royal family turned up at Covent Garden last night for the combined opera and ballet gala, a tribute to the retiring chairman of the board, Lord Droghda. The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret are familiar figures at the Royal Opera House, but Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh are, as Lord Droghda wryly observed in his speech, infrequent visitors. He promised them short programs, specially tailored to their tastes. If they cared to come more often, typical of a man who has never been asked to say what he thinks.

Lord Droghda, groomed for Covent Garden since 1968 and has been a controversial figure for most of that time, not least because of his stern admonitions to any artist who struck him as unduly hostile to his regime. He is probably the first chairman of any opera house, as distinct from an artistic administrator, to be honored by gala.

A perfectionist, he has insisted on presenting the best international artists, sometimes antagonizing the upholders of opera in English by a resident ensemble. There are even those who would prefer to see the Royal Ballet without such distinguished guests as Makarova and Nureyev. The English should be grateful to Lord Droghda for ensuring that such parochial chauvinism has not been victorious.

A Sandwich
It was sadly ironic, therefore, that his farewell gala was not up to Covent Garden's usual form. For one thing, it was far too long, starting at 8 p.m. and end-

ing at midnight. The program was a sandwich, with opera as the bread and ballet and ballet as the jam in the middle, and the analogy is only too apt, as a lot of the opera seemed stale and stodgy. Arias sung in costume but without decor are not really very satisfactory and many of the singers were simply not good enough for a gala.

It was unfortunate that Shirley Verrett, the American mezzo who would probably have been the star, withdrew with an announced indisposition. And it was understandable that sentiment should bring back various singers associated with Lord Droghda's regime who are now, to be frank, past their best. Renée Fleming, Verrett's best friend, had a big success with a Norwegian solo song, but that is hardly operatic material.

Nor was the opera shows singing the entrance of the maddened "Carmen" without any matadors to provide some spectacle. The best operatic items were Thomas Allen's very lively rendering of "Ein Mädchen Oder Weibchen" from "The Magic Flute" and the concluding trio from "Der Rosenkavalier" with Claire Watson, Ileana Cotrubas and Anne Howell, conducted by Sir George Solti.

It is not just a ballet critic's prejudice to say that the Royal Ballet had the best of the evening. The audience clearly thought so, too, and scarcely surprisingly with Fonteyn, Makarova, Sibley, Park, Nureyev, Dowell and Wall on the stage. Fonteyn and Nureyev, temporarily reunited, rose to the occasion with a brilliant performance of the final pas de deux from "The Sleeping Beauty."

The Perils of Foreign Pharmacies

By Lynn Payer

PARIS, July 18 (UPI)—Although it would be a foolish tourist who refused to try anything new, one domain in which he or she might be wise to avoid experimentation is that of self-medication with products obtained from foreign pharmacies.

The thalidomide tragedy illustrated the differences in drug licensing laws from country to country. Thalidomide was never licensed in France, the United States and Eastern Europe; and the causes of the "thalidomide children" born in these countries were often traced to a mother's trip abroad early during her pregnancy.

Most industrial nations have considerably tightened up their drug legislation since then and in Western Europe in particular there is a movement toward both greater uniformity and greater strictness. There is still some way to go.

Recently, a 35-year-old British woman died after a vacation in Spain, where she had treated herself with an antibiotic, chloramphenicol, purchased in a Spanish pharmacy.

Adverse reactions to drugs are not limited to tourists, of course. A country's laxness in consumer protection undoubtedly hits its own citizens the hardest. But a tourist from a country where medicines must undergo extensive testing to be marketed and especially to be sold over-the-counter may be overly trusting abroad.

Language Problem

In addition, not knowing a doctor and perhaps faced with language problems, a tourist may be more tempted to try the nearest pharmacy.

The United States, with its Food and Drug Administration, is generally cited as the strictest in matters of the licensing and sale of new drugs. Britain, Canada and Scandinavia are also recognized as having good consumer protection. At the other end of the scale, Spain, Portugal, Andorra, South Africa, Italy, Switzerland and many of the developing countries are most often cited as lacking in drug regulations.

The differences are of two types: allowing a medication to be sold at all and allowing it to be purchased without a doctor's prescription. In some cases, a drug that one country considers too dangerous to be licensed at all is sold over-the-counter in another. Fixed-combination antibiotics can no longer be obtained, even with a prescription, in the United States, yet American drug companies continue to sell them in Spain.

Other examples illustrate the point. Chloramphenicol is a powerful antibiotic effective against a wide range of infections. It has also been found to cause aplastic anemia, a sometimes fatal condition in which blood cells are no longer formed, in a small proportion of users. There is another reason that experts feel chloramphenicol should not be used when another antibiotic would do. It is currently the best drug to use in typhoid fever and hemorrhagic influenza infections, but its wide usage for minor infections has helped to create a form of typhoid resistant to chloramphenicol and thus difficult to treat.

Made Cheaply

In most countries, chloramphenicol is available only on prescription and in New Zealand only specialists are allowed to prescribe it. Yet, because chloramphenicol can be made very cheaply and easily, it is available over-the-counter in some countries, including Israel, Mexico, Spain, Egypt, Greece, Thailand and Turkey.

Another drug, amidopyrine, is an effective analgesic. It also has a dangerous side effect called agranulocytosis, or the suppression of one type of white blood cell. According to an article in the British Medical Journal in 1972, at that time amidopyrine was virtually unobtainable in Britain: it was on prescription only in Scandinavia; it was avail-

able in small quantities without prescription in Switzerland, and was available to the general public in West Germany.

As the regulations vary, so does the degree that they are adhered to.

In a study carried out by Que Choisir, the report of the Union Fédérale des Consommateurs in France, a young man was sent to 234 different pharmacies complaining in each of them of pain in the region of the kidneys and urinary difficulties. The young man ended up with 239 medicines, including 62 different ones, aimed at the liver, muscles, bile, pelvis and prostate as well as the kidneys and urinary tract.

Although this finding alone ought to cast doubt upon the rationality of letting the pharmacist prescribe, two of the pharmacists also sold drugs which by law require a prescription in France.

Another Sampling

Deciding to pursue this point further, Que Choisir showed that in an additional sampling of 29 pharmacies, six pharmacists were persuaded to sell prescription-only drugs when their arm was twisted.

And as a French official familiar with drug laws in the Common Market countries remarked, "If they had done the study in Italy, I'm sure they would have found a much larger number of pharmacists actually breaking the rules."

Although the tourist may try to read labels and avoid chloramphenicol, amidopyrine, phenylbutazone (pain killer), phenacetin (pain killer) and Enterovioform (anti-diarrheal), he obviously cannot learn all there is to know about pharmacology in preparation for his trip, and adherence to a few common

sense rules should minimize the danger.

Remember that the only completely safe drug is an inactive one.

Limit over-the-counter buying to products, such as aspirin, that have been taken before for the same condition with no ill effects. Avoid combinations of drugs, particularly for pain, since they may contain amidopyrine or phenacetin. If a condition is serious enough to require an antibiotic, it requires the right one, and therefore a visit to the doctor.

When seeing the doctor, be sure to volunteer information about any chronic illnesses, any long-term medication being taken and any allergic or other reactions to medication.

Persons requiring medication for chronic illness would be wise to bring a supply with them. To do this, they should obtain permission in advance from the ministry of health in the country they will be visiting. In theory, this would apply to bringing all medicines into the country. Henri Narguet, however, of the Service Central de la Pharmacie et des Médicaments in France noted that "customs officials will rarely question one small bottle clearly for personal use, particularly if it is accompanied by the prescription."

Any woman of childbearing age, unless she knows for certain that she is not pregnant, should do her best to avoid all medicines since very little is known about the effects of drugs on the fetus. The most dangerous period is between the 15th and 56th days of gestation, before many women are aware of their pregnancy.



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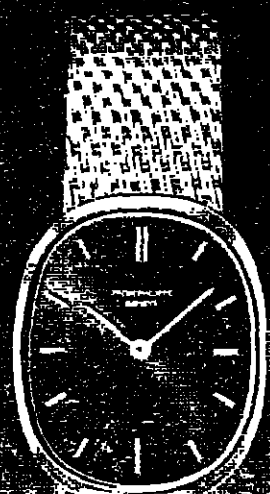
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Bank Expects Euro Market at Growth

Withdrawals, Interest by Arabs

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Eurocurrency deposits, which should grow considerably in the second half of this year, are expected to be offset by the rapid growth of the dollar market, and even a portion of the dollar market may not be ruled out, Morgan Stanley Trust Co. says in its "World Financial Markets" report.

The report says that the heavy credit demand, especially in Europe, has helped to drive up the price of Eurocurrency deposits, which are adjusted to exclude the cost of the dollar market. The report says that the dollar market is expected to grow at a rate of 10 to 15 percent in the second half of this year, which would be an estimated \$140 billion in mid-May from \$135 billion at the end of 1973.

Smaller Cash Supply Bank Expects

The report says that the bank expects the dollar market to grow at a slower rate than the Eurocurrency market, which is expected to grow at a rate of 10 to 15 percent in the second half of this year. The report says that the dollar market is expected to grow at a rate of 10 to 15 percent in the second half of this year, which would be an estimated \$140 billion in mid-May from \$135 billion at the end of 1973.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Hamilton Group Finds North Sea Oil

The Hamilton Brothers North Sea oil group says an exploratory well tested oil at commercial rates of up to 200 barrels a day. The well is in the British sector of the North Sea about 12 miles southeast of the Shetland Islands and 13 miles north of the Beryl oil field, discovered a year ago by a group headed by Mobil Oil. The group says additional drilling will be required to evaluate the size of the producing area and a confirmation well is planned for later this year. The well is in a concession area owned 50 percent by Hamilton, 25 percent by Black & Veatch Oil Co., 25 percent by Trans-European Co. and 25 percent by Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. Black & Veatch is a subsidiary of Associated Newspapers Group, publishers of the Daily Mail and Evening News. Trans-European is a subsidiary of Kleinwort, Benson, London Ltd.

Hoffmann Sees Sales, Net Rise

The Hoffmann-La Roche pharmaceutical group expects higher sales and profits this year compared to 1973. The closely held Swiss-based drug manufacturer disclosed its consolidated sales and profits for the first time last year when it earned \$38 million Swiss francs (about \$18 million) on sales of 4.6 billion francs. One reason Hoffmann-La Roche expects better results this year is a reduction in currency losses, says vice chairman Alfred Hartmann. He notes that in 1973 the company needed a sales increase of nearly 30 per cent just to offset currency losses in relation to the franc. This year, the loss is running about 8 per cent, he says. Mr. Hartmann declines to indicate how much he expects sales and profits to rise this year but he says profits will not climb as fast as sales. New products are spurting. Roche's growth this year, Mr. Hartmann says, is due to a very successful product developed jointly with the Burroughs-Wellcome pharmaceutical group in London. Bectin, a

Gulf to Explore Off Sakhalin Island

Gulf Oil is to join a Japanese group in an oil and gas exploration project off the Soviet island of Sakhalin, north of Japan. The participation of Gulf Oil would help solve technical problems in the projected exploration and is expected to facilitate the conclusion of a general agreement for the project between the Soviet Union and the Japanese group, the Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation committee reports.

U.S. Group Comments on Fraser

Carter Hawley Hale Stores of the United States, which controls about 32 per cent of the shares of House of Fraser, does not intend to make a takeover bid for the British store group. Philip Hawley, Carter Hawley president, says he does not plan to acquire "more than a 29.9 per cent interest" in House of Fraser, which owns Harrods department store in London. Mr. Hawley says his company sees its role in House of Fraser as an investor and not a manager.

ITT Cuts Capital Spending Plans

International Telephone & Telegraph Co. has cut back its 1974 capital spending plans by about \$106 million. The company says that no major expansion or construction program will be curtailed by the cutback, the savings being achieved through delay in replacement of machinery and equipment. A company spokesman adds that the reduction in spending plans was not dictated by difficulties in raising funds, but by problems in getting needed materials and equipment. He also notes that despite the cutback the company's plans still call for the investment of \$550 million this year.

Company Reports

Alco-Chalmers	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	331.8	308.6
Profits (millions)	8.78	5.89
Per Share	0.70	0.47
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	561.4	587.7
Profits (millions)	15.17	10.41
Per Share	1.21	0.83

American Cyanamid	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	448.8	372.1
Profits (millions)	44.9	28.8
Per Share	0.94	0.60
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	889.3	728.8
Profits (millions)	78.8	58.3
Per Share	1.87	1.21

Amstar Inc.	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	324.3	252.1
Profits (millions)	36.39	24.94
Per Share	1.51	0.95
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	613.1	451.2
Profits (millions)	78.21	48.81
Per Share	3.07	1.78

Burroughs	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	379.0	314.3
Profits (millions)	33.28	26.11
Per Share	0.87	0.68
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	701.8	588.7
Profits (millions)	65.31	42.48
Per Share	1.43	1.11

Cummins Engine	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	213.4	175.2
Profits (millions)	7.83	6.7
Per Share	1.11	0.97
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	389.7	328.8
Profits (millions)	12.85	11.43
Per Share	1.88	1.64

Easton Corp.	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	453.2	403.6
Profits (millions)	28.4	26.4
Per Share	1.72	1.51
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	862.4	774.2
Profits (millions)	50.1	49.5
Per Share	2.90	2.78

Evans Products	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	353.0	302.0
Profits (millions)	5.81	11.90
Per Share	0.34	0.70
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	582.0	532.0
Profits (millions)	6.53	16.05
Per Share	0.38	0.94

Hercules	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	400.8	353.3
Profits (millions)	24.84	25.92
Per Share	0.53	0.63
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	722.5	672.2
Profits (millions)	60.59	48.51
Per Share	1.45	1.12

Honeywell	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	658.2	573.1
Profits (millions)	21.61	20.48
Per Share	1.13	1.10
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,244.1	1,108.9
Profits (millions)	40.99	37.13
Per Share	2.14	1.99

Lykes-Yeungstown	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	451.6	408.6
Profits (millions)	24.13	4.5
Per Share	2.42	0.13
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	801.9	709.4
Profits (millions)	41.28	13.24
Per Share	3.85	1.83

Merrill Lynch	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	108.8	104.1
Profits (millions)	1.81	2.76
Per Share	0.05	0.08
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	351.0	353.0
Profits (millions)	5.04	13.59
Per Share	0.27	0.43

Motorola	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	384.6	312.2
Profits (millions)	25.28	24.21
Per Share	0.90	0.87
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	683.4	583.5
Profits (millions)	44.66	40.27
Per Share	1.59	1.45

PepsiCo	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	487.6	392.7
Profits (millions)	21.17	18.83
Per Share	0.89	0.80
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	900.7	728.6
Profits (millions)	36.03	32.38
Per Share	1.52	1.37

Pfizer	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	371.3	312.4
Profits (millions)	31.1	25.4
Per Share	0.44	0.36
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	724.9	583.2
Profits (millions)	68.5	53.4
Per Share	0.98	0.77

Pullman	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	338.1	271.1
Profits (millions)	14.95	10.49
Per Share	2.06	1.46
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	635.2	458.4
Profits (millions)	24.82	16.18
Per Share	3.42	2.23

Rockwell International	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,294.3	831.7
Profits (millions)	40.76	33.3
Per Share	1.26	1.15
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	3,115.9	2,322.5
Profits (millions)	108.79	96.51
Per Share	3.55	3.09

Santa Fe Industries	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	358.3	286.1
Profits (millions)	30.25	25.58
Per Share	1.18	0.92
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	695.4	570.5
Profits (millions)	56.83	45.93
Per Share	2.21	1.72

Scott Paper	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	528.89	454.06
Profits (millions)	35.89	28.18
Per Share	1.03	0.81
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,038.9	873.8
Profits (millions)	70.85	65.49
Per Share	1.32	0.98

Seaboard Coast Line	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	391.8	397.8
Profits (millions)	29.42	15.26
Per Share	2.02	1.05
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	688.4	607.1
Profits (millions)	48.99	31.71
Per Share	3.37	2.18

Southland	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	413.7	351.8
Profits (millions)	9.7	7.0
Per Share	0.59	0.42
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	788.5	654.9
Profits (millions)	13.2	9.8
Per Share	0.80	0.60

Trans World Airlines	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	635.2	476.6
Profits (millions)	21.5	31.7
Per Share	1.68	1.73
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,153.2	867.2
Profits (millions)	25.8	6.9
Per Share	2.13	0.48

Union Carbide	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	294.9	229.5
Profits (millions)	18.6	14.14
Per Share	0.57	0.41
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	528.89	454.06
Profits (millions)	35.89	28.18
Per Share	1.03	0.81

White Motor	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	394.5	308.3
Profits (millions)	9.22	6.26
Per Share	1.08	0.72
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	688.2	581.8
Profits (millions)	15.35	13.57
Per Share	1.79	1.33

White Motor	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	394.5	308.3
Profits (millions)	9.22	6.26
Per Share	1.08	0.72
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	688.2	581.8
Profits (millions)	15.35	13.57
Per Share	1.79	1.33

Krupp Happy On Price in Iran Accord

But Official Declines To Reveal the Amount

ESSEN, W. Germany, July 18 (AP-DJ)—Fried. Krupp GmbH said today it is pleased with the price that Iran is to pay for a 25 per cent interest in Krupp's steelmaking unit, but the company declined to specify the price. Company officials said Iran will pay an unspecified sum in deutsche marks, probably this fall, for a 25.04 per cent interest in Fried. Krupp Huettenwerke AG.

Berthold Beitz, supervisory board chairman of Fried. Krupp GmbH, told a press conference that Krupp had agreed with Iran not to disclose the price. In answer to the question whether Krupp was satisfied with the sum, he said: "Don't we look satisfied?"

The share purchase is part of a pioneering agreement announced by Krupp and Iran yesterday. The agreement also provides for an equally owned joint venture company to be established in Iran to promote projects of interest to both parties.

In a comment in Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the agreement, for which a letter of intent was signed in Tehran on July 12, apparently is one of the first instances on record of direct investment by the new oil surplus countries in the Western industrialized world.

Iran is to nominate one representative each to the supervisory boards of Fried. Krupp GmbH, holding company of the group, and Krupp Huettenwerke. Detailed contracts covering the transaction are to be signed later in the year, probably this autumn.

At the press conference, company officials said Iran will take its interest in the steel works primarily in the form of preferred shares. The slight margin over 25 per cent will give Iran a theoretical veto power over any future capital increases, but Krupp does not expect the power will be exercised.

Krupp Huettenwerke is 85 per cent controlled by the holding company of the group, a consortium of banks holding 78.7 per cent. The remaining 5 per cent of the shares are privately owned.

The holding company plans to exercise an option to buy the block of shares held by the bank group after Iran takes its 25 per cent interest.

Distillers' Profit Declines in Year

LONDON, July 18 (AP-DJ)—Post-tax profit at Distillers Co. declined slightly in the year ended March 31, dropping to \$41.03 million from \$41.13 million in 1973, the alcoholic drinks producer reported today.

Profit attributable to shareholders fell to \$28.5 million after an extraordinary debit of \$12.6 million. This compared with net profit of \$44.5 million the previous year.

Turnover rose to \$542.1 million from \$450 million. The company declared a final dividend of 3.08 pence a share, making a total for the year of 7.442 pence, up from 7.088 pence.

Lufthansa Has Loss
COLOGNE, July 18 (AP)—Lufthansa, the West German airline, reported today a loss of 45.7 million deutsche marks in 1973. The airline had a 1973 net profit of 54.8 million DM.

Lufthansa attributed the 1973 loss to the six-month go-slow action by German air controllers who were pressing for higher wages and fringe benefits.

U.S. GNP Falls 1.2% in Quarter

Second Decline Makes Recession

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. economy recorded an annual 1.2 per cent drop in total output in the June quarter following a decline in the first quarter of 7 per cent (which was revised upward from the 6.3 per cent reported earlier), the Commerce Department said today.

It is the first time since the recession of 1969-70 that total output of goods and services, adjusted for inflation, declined for two straight quarters—the common standard economists use to define a recession.

The inflation rate in the second quarter declined to an annual pace of 8.8 per cent, the department reported, from an upward revised 12.3 per cent in the opening three months of the year. The first-quarter inflation rate was earlier estimated to have been at an 11.5 per cent annual rate.

The department said the GNP increased in the June quarter by \$24.7 billion to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$1,384 billion from the first quarter's \$1,359 billion. That gain represented a 7.5 per cent increase in the dollar value of the economy's

House Unit Votes to Ease Capital Gains Tax Treatment

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP-DJ)—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to liberalize the tax treatment for gains realized from sales of stock and bonds as a way to help the sagging stock market.

The committee, in a tentative decision, agreed to ease a tax burden for people who make profits from the sale of securities if the asset is held over a long period of time.

The proposal would cost the government roughly \$850 million in lost tax revenues. Under the committee's tentative decision, taxpayers still would be able to exclude 50 per cent of

output, but the increase was entirely due to higher prices which resulted in the 1.3 per cent drop in "real" GNP.

The 7.5 per cent increase in GNP in the June quarter compared with a 4.5 per cent increase in the GNP's dollar value in the first quarter.

In providing detail on the GNP components, the department said personal consumption expenditures increased \$36.2 billion in the second quarter to an adjusted annual rate of \$486.8 billion. The second-quarter increase compared with a \$16.7 billion rise in the first quarter.

Purchases of durable goods rose \$8.3 billion in the June quarter following a \$400 million decline in the first three months. But purchases of non-durable goods slowed in the second quarter, rising \$10.8 billion following a \$12.3 billion increase in the first quarter.

Business fixed investment in the second quarter rose \$4 billion to an annual rate of \$149.2 billion following a \$3.3 billion rise in the first quarter.

The net exports of goods and services rose only \$200 million in the second quarter, a sharp deterioration from the \$11.3 billion increase in the first quarter. The report said business inventories increased \$15.1 billion in the June period following a \$16.9 billion gain in the first quarter.

Consumers saved only 7.6 per cent of their disposable personal income in the latest period, down from a savings rate of 8.9 per cent in the first quarter, the report said.

NYSE Rally Interrupted by GNP Decline

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP-DJ)—A strong advance on the New York Stock Exchange was interrupted today by news that the real gross national product had declined 1.2 per cent in the second quarter.

Popular market averages finished higher, but well below best levels. The Dow Jones index rose 4.25 to 789.18 after being up 13 points earlier in the day.

The GNP figures appeared to fall below the forecasts of some administration economists, who had recently predicted either a flat or slightly higher GNP for the June quarter.

Part of the market's initial strength was attributed to bargain hunting in many recently depressed issues, bullishness construed news on housing starts yesterday, and

-By Will Weng

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT

for the INTL. (d)-daily;		(w)-weekly; (v)-VESPAIRY.	
(a) Alexander Furg.	\$8.96	(7) Japan Selctn. Fund.	\$12.36
(b) Anglo Ind. Fund.	\$6.70	(8) Japan Selctn. Fndpd.	\$29.86
(c) Anglo Sankoe S.A.		(9) Japan Selctn. Fndpd.	\$11.70
(-a) Glacior	\$241.30	JARDINE FLEMING:	
(-b) Anglo (Temple) Ind. Fund.	\$174.27	(-a) Anglo Ind. Fund.	\$15.64
(-c) Anglo Ind. Fund.	\$174.27	(-b) Jardine Japan Fund.	\$13.91
(-d) Anglo Trust S.A.	\$7.66	(-c) Jardine Selctn. N.	\$13.91
(-e) Anglo Sankoe Fndpd.	\$4.40	(-d) Anglo Trust Fund.	\$1.42
AUSTRALIAN INT. MGT. CORP.:		(-e) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-a) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-f) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-b) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-g) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-c) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-h) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-d) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-i) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
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(-m) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-r) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-n) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-s) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-o) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-t) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
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(-u) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-z) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-v) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-aa) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-w) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-ab) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
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(-ad) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-ai) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
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(-ah) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-am) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
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(-aj) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-ao) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-ak) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-ap) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-al) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-aq) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-am) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-ar) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-an) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-as) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-ao) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-at) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-ap) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-au) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-aq) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-av) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-ar) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-aw) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-as) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-ax) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-at) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-ay) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-au) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-az) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-av) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-ba) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-aw) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bb) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-ax) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bc) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-ay) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bd) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-az) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-be) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-ba) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bf) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-bb) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bg) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-bc) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bh) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-bd) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bi) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-be) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bj) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-bf) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bk) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-bg) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bl) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-bh) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bm) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-bi) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bn) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-bj) Fund of Australia.	\$11.37	(-bo) Reinvest. Bondmkt. F.	\$6.92
(-bk) Fund of Australia.			



Yesterday's Jumbles: AWASH BLOOM QUORUM KINDLY
Answer: You wouldn't expect to find this soldier missing - A MAP!!SMA!!

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AGELESS BABY'S
DOWNHILL ARRIVAL
TWO-THREE-FOUR
SERIAL KATE NEW
SLOAT LEE
ARE ERNIE PLANT
TWO THREE SEVEN
IMPASSIONED
TRADE RAPA TERS
YOUNG SPURS SEE
FOR A RAPID NOVA

Unwittingly, Faine gave names to his era, the Age of Reason, taken from his book expounding deism. The book, also freely reprinted still, asserted that false Christianity had contributed so much to Faine's disrepute. The slanders that attached to him are mostly disposed of in these biographies. All of them, moreover, hate the man for authoring the forgotten founding father, perhaps the most libertarian of their sil-

-By Alan Truscott

declarer embarked on a conversation with a kibitzer to which none of the other players paid any attention.

"Please go and get me some Chesterfields," he demanded.

"The right out," said Surr, "the obliging kibitzer said, leaving the table as the opening lead was made. As an afterthought, he belittled back: "Regular or king-size?"

"King," the declarer announced firmly, and was gratified to find that he had made the game when dummy dutifully played high on the first trick and East followed with a low spade.

It was a rare occasion, however, that South had not intended to play the spade king and summoned the authorities. The director

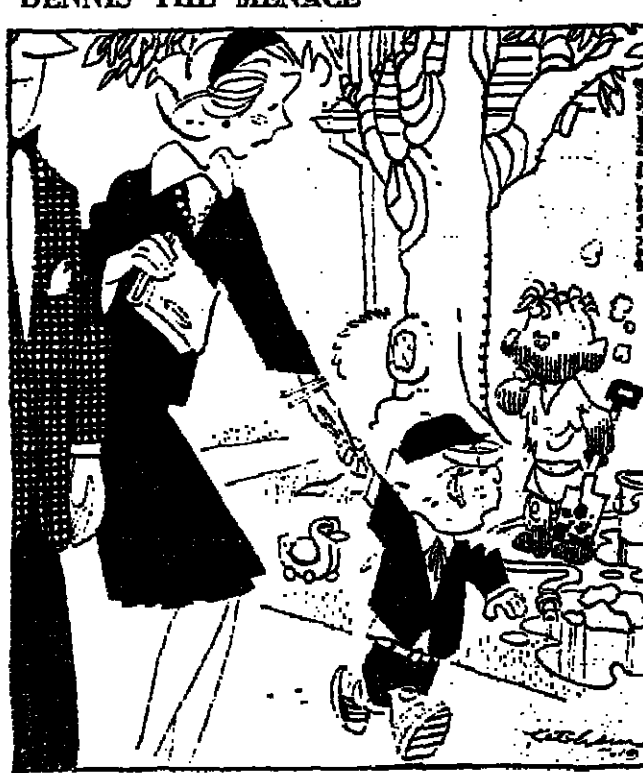
NORTH
 ♠ K5
 ♥ AQ5
 ♦ Q854
 ♣ 9897

WEST EAST
 ♠ A9732 ♠ Q1086
 ♥ 9762 ♥ C1032
 ♦ C1073
 ♣ Q754 ♣ KJ

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ J4
 ♥ KJ6
 ♦ AK62
 ♣ A103

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass
 Pass Pass
 West led the spade three.



Observer

Hair on the Potomac

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Toughness. Yes, toughness. That is what we admire here. Here in Washington. The nation's capital, baby, and don't you forget it.

Note the iron-fisted quality of that opening paragraph, for example, *Washington Post*. Its utter lack of grace. Five paragraphs in a mere 21 words. It is a paragraph with hair on its chest. Hair all over its face. A tough Washington paragraph.



Baker

In Washington, of course, we don't talk in paragraphs as tough as that.

No sir.

When we talk, in Washington, we like to let on that we're a bunch of pussy-footers. "Oh, yes, good citizens," we say, "we shall implement that for you just as soon as the input process of the game plan has received maximum minimization at the subcommittee interagency consultative review level, with the proviso that coordination has been fully internalized in consonance with the effluvia plug."

You see the point. Pussyfoot talk shows that we are cool, contained, and don't know what we are talking about.

But underneath all the syllables, we are thinking in tough paragraphs.

Tough paragraphs. The kind of tough paragraphs that only the truly toughminded can think in for longer than three rounds without collapsing in mental exhaustion. Because we are nothing here if not toughminded.

Tough. Minded.

Some people will tell you we are too tough-minded here in Washington. They don't like the way our tough minds shoot first and ask questions later. These people are flabby-minded.

They say our tough minds should leave the gun in the holster and sit around quietly coddling this and that, and then maybe shoot later but only if the

coddling doesn't pacify the object of our gunfire.

Thank 60 years of cowboy movies. We aren't going to listen to that kind of talk. Not us. We say the time to ask questions is when there's nobody left to disagree with our answers.

The only reason we can say that is because of our toughness. It isn't easy to tell some big creep you're going to blow up the whole world unless he's out of Cuba by sundown, but it's a lot of fun if you like playing games in which everybody can get killed. Provided you're tough. And have a hard nose.

Flabby-minded people are permissible, of course, because it takes minds in all sorts of physical condition, including run-down and easily winded, to make up a country. Nobody in his right mind would let the country become a pitiful helpless giant.

They would let a rat get away with the bacon rather than stand on principle and blow up the smokehouse, burn down the farm and defoliate the corn crop.

And after that happened, pretty soon rats everywhere would be saying, "America is no longer Number One. America has become Number Two."

America is playing in a tough league. A league getting tougher every year. Keeping America Number One requires men tough enough to moustache the yen, fake the Chinese out of the UN, bribe the scorekeeper in Saigon, throw the bomb against the North Vietnamese and jail or shoot anybody in the stadium who boos the game plan.

Somebody says, doesn't it? That's because it is mean. It's got to be mean. Because toughness is what it takes here in Washington. Where the name of the game is machismo.

That's machismo, baby. Never forget it.

And wipe that smile off your face. Pronto!

Mr. Baker is on vacation. This is one of his classics.

Wines of the French Midi Have Big Ambitions

By Alan Tiller

BEZIERS, France (UPI)—It is the biggest wine-producing region in the world and there is a wine crisis of overproduction and falling consumption. But the men of the Midi were in their fields today and not out demonstrating like thousands of other French peasants.

The government's decision to pay for the distilling of much of their surplus wine and to grant storage subsidies kept tempers down.

The other day they did threaten to stop the Tour de France bicycle race to back their demands, but it has been many months since the winegrowers gathered angrily in Montpellier and Beziers.

The government's concessions were not the only reason for today's calm in the Midi. The men responsible for making one third of France's wine now are seeking to improve the quality of their own *vin rouge*, 25 to 30 million hectoliters a year of it.

Traditionally, the wines of Languedoc-Roussillon were used for blending, either with Algerian wine or with other French wines.

'Country Wines'

Now the aim is for these wines to stand on their own feet either as "country wines" (*vin de pays*) or one notch higher in quality, namely, VDQS (*Vin Délimité de Qualité Supérieure*).

The Midi sees a chance for its wine in the wide bracket between the cheapest table wine sold in French bars and stores—the *gras rouge*—and the expensive Bordeaux and Burgundies.

No longer do Midi growers send their product automatically to the big wine factories in the eastern suburbs of Paris. A policy of replanting with Syrah, Cabernet-Sauvignon and Merlot grapes, among others, and careful attention to viticulture has boosted the strength and heightened the quality of Midi wines.

There's a big wine research station at l'Espiguette at the start of the vine-covered coastal plain, which stretches from the Camargue around to Spain, and analytical labs all over the area. Growers line up at the Montpellier lab to hand in small sample bottles for acid-quality testing.

Official Upgrading

At the end of last year, the government awarded the label "country wine" to 18 more regions of the Languedoc and further official upgrading has taken place since.

This has helped the men of the Midi to sell their wine directly to shops and the better supermarkets where it retails for 2.50 francs, a slightly higher price than the *gras rouge* and cheap Italian imports.

But the growers are convinced that quality is their only hope, and they are beginning to get into the lower range of the export trade with sales to the United States and Britain. Some 200 of these VDQS and country wines, many of them from Languedoc-Roussillon, were on show at the French Food and Wine Fair in London recently.

The Midi just could not go on selling all the wine it produced. There are vineyards everywhere. In some places they are even almost at the center of towns and villages. The construction of tourist hotels and resorts has had no noticeable effect on production, which is running higher than ever.

The four departments of Gard, Hérault, Aude and

Wine-making in 15th century

Pyrenees-Orientales have vineyards covering more than one and a quarter million acres. The Hérault itself has a third of this acreage and only 10 of its 350 communes are not in the wine business.

Too Expensive

At the village of Aspiran is a modern plant handling millions of bottles from eight "caves." The director of this cooperative, Michel Cambon, said, "We are making a new effort at exporting and we are having some success. Bottles are going to the United States and a little trade has started with Belgium, Britain and West Germany. Bordeaux has become too expensive for these markets, although our wine is used in some Bordeaux."

This was a sly reference to the local belief that six million bottles of "Bordeaux" in recent times were, in fact, Languedoc wine. Marcelin Courret, president of the Federation of Cooperative Caves, has participated in many protest demonstrations on the wine issue. His study *France figures* prominently in photos of past marches pinned on the wall of his home.

He said: "Our concern these days is to bring the wine we produce, a natural wine, to the table without going through the blenders and middlemen. For years people have been saying our wine was no good by itself. Well, now we say, 'Taste it. We've spent one and a half million francs on new equipment at the Aspiran caves alone.'"

An official of France's wine-making board added, "There's no reason why all the wine of the Midi should not be at least country wine standard. I think those wine factories near Paris are dying."

PEOPLE: U.S. Girl and Russian Married in Moscow

Diane Nemes, 22, an American who is three months pregnant, was finally permitted to marry her Soviet fiancé, Sergei Ignatiev, 36, a librarian, in Moscow Tuesday. It took three months for permission to come through—she lost her job at the Moscow News, the English-language paper, he was called up for military duty and the day before he was to report, he was attacked by two men who fractured his skull. Ignatiev spent three weeks in the hospital. The couple say that they think the draft notice and beating were attempts to deter them from getting married. As for his wife, her employer told her that she was being let go because "it concerned my marriage." But the story has no happy ending yet: Mrs. Ignatiev must leave the Soviet Union by July 29. Neither of them is optimistic about Ignatiev's chances of leaving the country. "It may take a year," he told Lynne Olson of the Associated Press, "maybe two weeks. We went on to say, 'I'm ashamed of my country. They never had any reason to do what they did to me. We've never been involved in the dissident movement or anything like that. It's just beyond my comprehension.'"

Enterprising John Lennon plans to fight a government order to leave the United States by Sept. 10 or face deportation. Lennon was ordered out of the country last year by a federal immigration judge because of a conviction in Britain in 1968 for possession of marijuana. The Board of Immigration Appeals revealed Wednesday that it had dismissed Lennon's petition to delay its decision until completion of his ongoing fight against deportation. Lennon's lawyer says the next step is federal district court and says there's "no way" that his client will be forced out of the country by Sept. 10. "There's plenty of room for litigation," he says.

Four years after U.S. authorities denied Soviet sailors to drag a refugee off a U.S. Coast Guard cutter, the State Department has made the Lithuanian-born seaman a citizen. The decision was a little late for Shmuel Kudriska, who has been tried, convicted and imprisoned for treason. His attempt to defect occurred at the Massachusetts coast in 1970 when he hijacked the cutter—but it failed because U.S. authorities allowed the So-

viet sailors aboard to bind, beat and drag Kudriska back to his native Lithuania. He was taken there as a child. The State Department has now decided that Kudriska "derived U.S. citizenship from his mother" and that the "embassy has therefore registered him as a U.S. citizen. We are consulting with the Lithuanian government on how we can best protect Mr. Kudriska's interests in his present situation."

Julie Nixon Eisenhower comes out against censorship in an article written by Lynda Johnson Robb for the *Harvard Magazine*. She thinks parents should not try to take books about sex and violence away from their children. "I think it would be worse to take it away than to leave it," she writes. "It is a disturbing mystery about it. Do you feel that parents or the community should censor books for children?" Mrs. Robb asked. "I don't like the idea of censoring books," Mrs. Eisenhower replied. She also told the *Harvard Magazine* that her father, President Nixon, read to her as a child, adding, "He likes 'Grimm's Fairy Tales.'"

Frank Sinatra ended his Australian tour Wednesday with a police escort to the Sydney airport after a caller threatened to blow up his plane unless \$75 million in ransom was paid. But a security check revealed no bomb.

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